Dept. of Agriculture

G. W. HOTSON
WATCHMAKER
and JEWELER
NANTON ST. LACOMBE

The Western Globe.
Lacombe, Alta.

High Score for 4 Pins won
F. Taylor 78
Pipe or Box of Cigars for High Score in 10 Pins This Week
You who wish to remember your male friends this Xmas should look over McLear's select stock of Pipes and Choice Cigars.
IF U DON'T KNOW
McLEAR, The Pipeman.
U OUGHT TO.

VOLUME VII | CHAS. B. HALPIN, Editor and Manager | LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1910 | ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

Xmas SHOPPING Made Easy

We have a very varied line of goods suitable for Xmas Presents and everything is useful.

A Little Money goes a long way Here!

What better for father or brother than a Gillette AT $5.00?

Rockers
Morris Chairs
Pictures
Cut Glass
Silverware
Scissors
Cutlery
Skates
Razors

Morrison & Johnston Ltd
Hardware Implements Furniture

CHRISTMAS GIFTS at DENIKE'S

Our Christmas Stock is now almost complete. Just now we are showing the largest assortment of goods we have ever carried. If you are looking for a present, inexpensive or high priced, our claim is, WE CAN SUIT YOU. We are showing good assortments of the following:

GIFTS FOR GENTS.
Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Lockets and Chains, Military Hair Brushes, Smoking Sets, Umbrellas, Watch Fobs

GIFTS FOR LADIES
Brooches (large assortment), Necklaces and Lockets, Watches and Chains, Bracelets, Hat Pins, Rings, Belt Pins, Ebony and Silver Toilet and Manicure Sets

OPEN EVENINGS TILL XMAS

C. R. Denike, WATCHMAKER, Jeweler, Optician

- Christmas -

Don't forget that the early shoppers always have first choice and receive better attention, because we are not as busy now as we will be just before Xmas. Select your gifts now and let us put them away for you until you require them.

We have tried to select our stock so that we would have something to suit every one.

Manicure Sets and Toilet Cases	1.00	to	20.00
Hand Bags and Purses	.50	to	15.00
Collar and Cuff Boxes	.35	to	2.00
Handkerchief and Glove Boxes	.50	to	3.25
Photo Frames, leather and gold plate	.25	to	4.00
Ink Stands, solid brass	.50	to	4.00
Smoker's Sets and Ash-Trays	(all prices)		
Photo and Post Card Albums	.25	to	2.25
Xmas Stationery in fancy boxes	.25	to	2.00
Xmas & New Year Cards & Booklets	.5	to	.50

Books—Poets, in attractive bindings.
Fiction, all the latest.
Children's Books, regular .35 selling at .25
Picture and Toy Books.

Ebony Goods—We have just received a large import shipment of choice values in Hair and Cloth Brushes and Mirrors.

Brass Goods, Writing Cases, etc, etc.

Dolls—We have an extra fine line, .25 to 6.00

Games—All the popular ones, including Caroms, Crokinole, Authors, Flinch, Pit, Lost Heir, Block, etc., etc.

Kodaks—$1.00 to $20.00.

Victor Gramaphones—$25.00 to $125.00.

Chocolates—We have a nice lot of Lowney's coming. These will not arrive till later so that they will be fresh for Xmas day.

The McDERMID DRUG CO.
DAY BLOCK - LACOMBE

WE PAY

HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH FOR

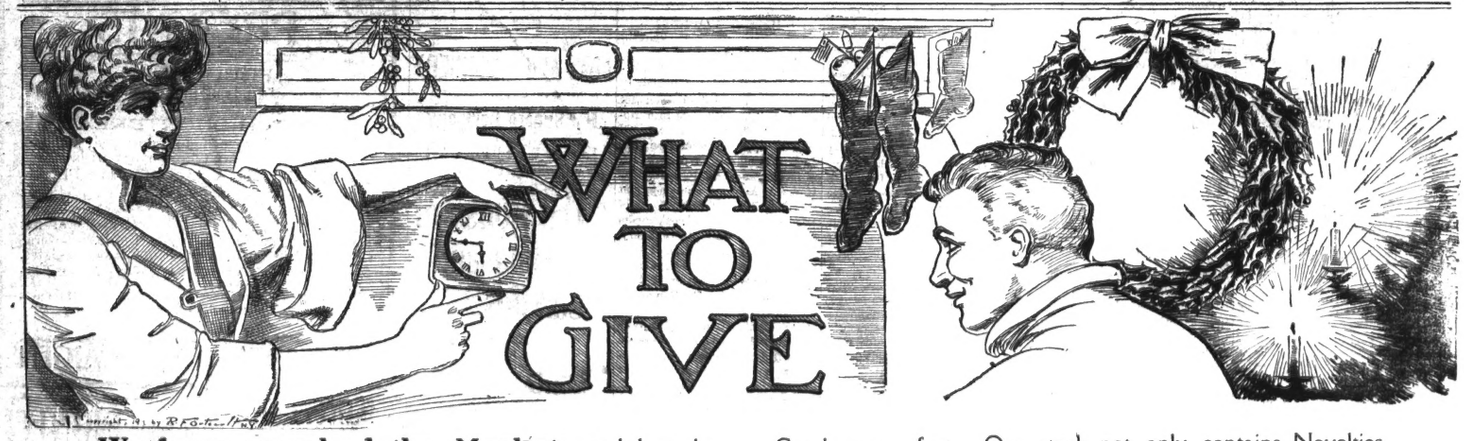
Eggs,
Butter,
Poultry,
Calf Skins,
Cow Hides,
Hay, Grain,
Dressed Hogs, &c., &c.

Lacombe Produce Company

COAL!
STOVE COAL
NUT COAL
& BRIQUETS
Plymouth Rock Cockerels.
Dr. HARRINGTON, V.S.

Dr. J. F. SHUTE
Dentist
Graduate Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, 1899.
All work is expected to be paid for when completed.

Mrs. P. McDonald
TEACHER OF
PIANOFORTE and ORGAN
Painting in Oils and Water colors
Glass Street - Lacombe



We have searched the Markets and brought here for you, suitable things for Christmas Presents. Many believe in making a long profit on Christmas Goods. We believe in making a short profit that will make holiday Goods move fast. Our stock not only contains Novelties, but Suitable Things for Presents for Women, Men and Little Folks. Our Counters are now ablaze with Things SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

Give Him a House Coat!
You couldn't conceive of anything more acceptable to a man, than one of these comfortable coats, made of fine wool and camel's hair cloth in plain and checked patterns. $8.00 to $12.00

Christmas Neckwear for Men.
A man never has too many ties. Never have we had such a display of Men's Neckwear, every correct color and combination of coloring is here. Prices.....35c., 50c. and up.

Car of Bran and Shorts unloaded this week.
Bran $1.20 Shorts $1.25

Men's Fur-Lined Coat of exceptional value..... $62.50
The man who gets one of these high grade fur-lined Coats, that have been specially reduced for Christmas week, can feel assured that he has "beaten the market" by twenty-two dollars and fifty cents.
Men's Fur-lined Coats made of fine quality black beaver cloth, with natural musk rat lining, and large Persian Lamb Collar. Special.....$62.50

Leave your order for Christmas Flowers Now—You will get the choice selections with early orders

Women's Fur Set of selected Persian Paw. Special $25.00
This beautiful set would gladden the heart of any woman on Christmas morning IT'S A BEAUTY.

Girl's Grey Lamb Storm Collar
With long stole front. The best grey lamb collar we have ever stocked. The skins are beautifully curled and of even color, the collar is high and has a wide cape. Price $14.00

Girl's White Thibet Fur Sets
Every girl loves white fur, and nothing can compare for richness of beauty with white Thibet. These sets are exceptionally lovely, long, soft pure white fur. Stole and muff are large sizes and lined with satin. Price $12.00

F. E McLEOD
BARNETT AVENUE LACOMBE

Hand Drawn Linen in large Assortment
When you consider the care and patience required to make one of these dainty pieces, the price appears extremely small. Table Covers, Tray Cloths, Centre Pieces, Doylies, Sideboard Scarfs. Prices start at 15c. and up to $5.00

A Wonderful display of Women's Fancy Collars and Belts
Hundreds of them and at prices lower than you have ever seen, quality and style considered. Prices .....25c., 50c. and 75c.
They represent a complete set of manufacturer's samples, bought at much below value.

Women's Fur Lined Coat worth $75.00..... $59.00
We have only two of these excellent coats left, they are lined with full furred natural muskrat, with large collars and revers of sable. Shell is a fine quality all wool broadcloth, finely tailored in semi-fitted style, 52 in. long.

BENTLEY

Fine winter weather this.

Rev. O. E. Mann preached as usual in the M. E. Church here, Sunday evening.

H. E. Mills is first mate at Capt. Thorp's place of business, since the departure of the Head of the Firm.

Mrs. Hazel Palmer is working at the Alexandra Hotel.

Casper Uhl, left for California on Saturday to spend the winter. He expects to return in the spring.

Miss Ethel C. Reed's application for the Oxford school for the coming year, was accepted at an increase in salary. The board were unanimous in favor of retaining Miss Reed, and speaks well of her ability and popularity in the district.

Another Buttinski Discourser lays it down to us poor correspondents right and left in the last issue of the Globe, and as usual we always rally to our own defence. Discourser remarks that we omitted mention of the Pound Social. I think he (or she) is wrong, as we remember of announcing the unusual high price of butter Thorp was paying, viz. 55 cents a pound. However a criticism is a good thing occasionally, and I ask the writer of the Bentley-ites to join with us in thanking the discourser for his advice and criticisms, which were no doubt well meant.

Say we are glad to see that the boss has changed his mind, and is keeping us on. I suppose that he thinks a place like Bentley needs a couple of writers and a discourser.

We mustn't forget to write up a writeup about the grand box social. Although we have seen bigger times we never had a better lunch or prettier basket. The number of baskets was somewhat limited but the beauty of them and good things inside made up for the small number. Bidding was quite brisk ,and Auctioneer Damron stuck to his reputation for high prices. The proceeds were $18.40, being the sales of 16 boxes. The program preceding the sale of boxes, was good, being songs, readings and recitations by local talent. The Rainy Creek Stars which were billed did not put in an appearance, greatly to the disappointment of our curiosity, and may have been due to the unusally warm and moonlight night.

Rimbey.

Mr. P. Lowe of Blackfalds, was a business caller at Rimbey Tuesday.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. T. Tuttle, who is in the hospital at Lacombe, is no better.

Mrs. Geo. Budd, who has been confined to her bed with rheumatism, is slightly better.

Mr. Sisty, of Spring Dale, was on our streets Tuesday.

Bert Thorp has gone into the live stock business. He now has on hand twelve or fifteen good horses, which he will sell cheap.

Mr. Randel left yesterday for Calgary where he will spend a few weeks vacation, after which he will begin his school duties in the Connor district, where he has been engaged to teach the coming year.

Musings of a Millionaire.

Andrew Canegie who, according to his biographer, was raised amid honest poverty in Scotland, is strongly opposed to war, but a firm believer in the intense power of willing hands, clear brains and money. In a recent address on "War and Millionaires" he uttered some thoughts that are well worthy to be passed along.

"I have been given two texts on which to preach to you," said Mr. Carnegie "The first is international peace and the second, descending from the great to the small, is millionaires.

"You know that I feel that the cause of peace is the greatest cause on earth, that the killing of men by men in what is called war is the foulest blot upon humanity today. Slavery and innumerable other evils have been abolished, but there still remains this one most terrible of all evils.

"Yet on March 22 there appeared in the daily press a small paragraph bearing in it the answer to the problem of how to do away with war. I am a great newspaper reader; I buy and read all the papers every day, and yet, though I have searched every day since then, I have not seen a word of editorial comment on the matter. Yet this short speech, I believe, will be memorable through all after ages, will make its author immortal and place him among the foremost benefactors of the world.

"Now I have aroused your curiosity and have your attention. You are wondering who the speaker was and what he said.

"The speaker was the holder of the highest office in the world, the president of the United States.

"His words were a proposal that all international questions, even matters of national honor, be submitted to a court of honor with power to decide them just as civil courts or courts of arbitration decide money quarrels.

"Do you realize the importance of this? No ruler ever made such a suggestion before. Following the meetings at The Hague of those interested in international peace many arbitration treaties have been made. Secretary Root beat all records, making twenty-four of them between the United States and as many nations. But they have all, every one of them, been vitally defective.

"You must understand that not international war, but the danger of war is the curse of mankind. The average man may well live his life without ever being touched by war. But no man or nation exists a year without feeling the strain of the fear of war, the vast armaments, the expenditures for men, and ships, and guns, and powder in preparations for war.

"It is not true that preparations for war make peace. Preparations for war makes a powder magazine, which may be turned by a spark into the explosion and conflagration of war. If Germany instead of Russia had been implicated in the Dogger Bank incident there would have been a terrible war as a result.

"Now the reason that these arbitration treaties do not strike at the root of the evil, the danger of war, is that they except certain differences from arbitration, such as national integrity and independence. As long as there is one exception, though all the nations of the earth signed, there would still be danger of war, the vast armaments and inevitably—the spark.

"Therefore, when President Taft proposed that there be no exceptions from the matters to be arbitrated he gave the true solution of the problem. Why should it not be so? No man in the civilized world is allowed to sit as the judge in his own cause. Nor should any nation have that privilege. This talk of national honor is foolishness. No man ever dishonored another man. No nation ever dishonored another nation. All honor's wounds must be self-inflicted.

"Now, coming down to the subject of millionaires. Multi-millionaires considered solely gatherers or hoarders of money, have never succeeded in rising to a place of honor and never will.

"But I do not believe the heads of industries in this country are primary millionaires, nor are they ambitious to become such. They are men, like my good friend here (slapping J. P. Morgan on the shoulder), who are ambitious only to guard well the treasures committed to their care, to be faithful to their care, to be faithful to their trust, solicitous only that there is no doubt of their rectitude, no taint on their records.

"Why should they be ambitious of mere money gathering, why should that be the aim of any reasoning, educated man?

"What is the result of great wealth on the children of the wealthy man? Good or bad? Speaking generally—bad!

"Yet you have in Chicago five striking exceptions of the general rule. Here are the names of five fathers—Armour, Swift, Morris, Farwell, McCormick. You know their sons, and it is the glory of Chicago that there is not a black sheep among them. They are carrying on the businesses that their fathers founded, and among them there is no taint of scandal, no family disgraces, no weaknesses, nothing for honest men to be ashamed of.

"You may well be proud of these sons who have inherited millions and used them worthily."

Come to Mrs. Mobley's for Xmas cards and holly tags.

Tinkerin' Round.

I wanted some one to help me pull turnips, so as I passed the gate I asked Missus Abner Spulpin where Ab was.

"Oh, he's tinkerin' round somewheres."

Ab is always busy. No matter how early you go past his place these short days, you will see his lantern bobbing about the buildings some place, and no matter how late you pass by at night you will see that same lantern winking about the building as per usual. Still I don't notice that he's much further ahead with his work than his neighbours. There isn't a lazy bone in his body, but he is prone to tinker at things. He is tinkering away at some blame thing all the while. He attends every sale within five miles of him, and if there is an old mower or binder or horse rake or a battered-up seeder to de had, Ab gets it and takes it home, and he will extract more real comfort and entertainment out of it than you would get out of a player-piano.

He will tinker at it when he ought to be doing something really useful, and even then it never works right. He loves to tinker with a stove or a clock or a washing machine or a sick cow. He is never quite so happy as when he has a sick cow. He will tinker at her and tinker at her till he tinkers her to death, for nothing will make him quit.

* * *

When he came to help me pull turnips it was a pretty cold morning, I admit, and it's no fun pulling turnips covered with hoar frost or a skift of snow. If you set your teeth and go at it "manful," as Twilight says, your fingers will get positively hot and you'll be warm all over. But Ab spent half an hour tinkering at his mitts, and half an hour is no joke these short days. Then he tinkered for another half hour at the handle of his turnip knife before he got it working to suit him, and on the slightest pretence or excuse he was tinkering at something or other all day. His wife says he tinkers with his food. He doesn't eat his victuals like other people—he tinkers with them and makes the most amazing combinations. I have seen him eat pie with his potatoes. These are the kind of people who wind up by tinkering with their stomachs and their livers, and as a consequence when they die and obtain a mansion in the sky, they can't leave it alone. They run a partition through the big bedroom and make two cubby-holes out of it. They tinker with the doors and the windows and the floors, and no matter how roomy and handsome the mansion may be, they will tack on a shanty which they are pleased to call the L, or the summer kitchen, and they will live there. If you want to find anyone at home you've got to go round to the back of the house; there's no use thumping on the front door.

* * *

But the tinkerers are not found only in the agricultural districts. Once in a while the stationing committee sends you a man who straightway begins to tinker with the pews, and the organ, and the choir, and the Ladies'Aid, and the 'deavor, and he makes more noise and dust and confusion and accomplishes less than all his predecessors.

The journalistic tinker is found in almost every well-appointed newspaper office. He tinkers with everybody and everything from the editor himself down to the office devil. If he gets permission to tinker with the make-up his cup of joy is full.

I find tinkers wherever I go, and I blame it on the women. I think we inherit the quality—if it is a quality. A woman loves to tinker with a hat, for instance, or an old sofa or a cracked cup, or an 'Ome boy. She will stop every few minutes to tinker with her hair. They will read in Women's Kingdom how to make a book case out of the old grocery boxes scattered through the yard—and then watch them tinker!

We are the victims of heredity.
—The Khan in Toronto Star.

"I had been troubled with constipation for two years and tried all of the best physicians in Bristol, Tenn., and they could do nothing for me," writes Thos. E. Williams, Middleboro, Ky. "Two packages of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cured me." For sale by dealers everywhere.

The Alberta Central at Red Deer is a great railway. The amount of work being done is simply astounding, if you take the word of the publicity man for it. As a matter of fact all the work done so far on the Alberta Central has been the throwing up of dumps at certain places where the promoters of the line thought the C.N.R. were going to cross their line. The Alberta Central may be built in the dim and distant future, but according to J. T. Moore it is impossible for that road to get into Red Deer, owing to insurmountable engineering difficulties. In the meantime the Red Deer boomers are amusing themselves with the first spike.

Government of the Province of Alberta

TELEPHONE SYSTEM

TENDERS FOR TAMARAC POLES

Sealed tenders addressed to the Deputy Minister of Public Works Edmonton, and endorsed "Tenders for Tamarac Poles," will be received up until twelve (12) o'clock noon on December 15th, 1910, for the delivery of 25,000 tamarac telephone poles at the following points (not less than 500 will be accepted at any point):

Lamont
Spruce Grove
Stony Plain
Wabamun
Seba, Entwistle or Sidings on G.T.P. west to crossing of Macleod River.

Tenders will be considered for delivery of poles at other points than mentioned above.

Freight rates from points of shipment will be considered in conjunction with price of poles when awarding contracts.

Forms of tender, dates of delivery and specifications may be had on application to the undersigned.

Successful bidders, if any, will be required to enter into a contract for the performance of their tender and deposit marked cheque in favor of the Minister of Public Works for ten (10) per cent of the amount of contract as a guarantee of good faith.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or waive any defects.

Parties tendering will have to make their own arrangements for permits.

JNO. STOCKS,
Dep. Minister Public Works.
Dated at Edmonton this 30th day of November, 1910.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA.
Judicial District of Wetaskiwin.
Between:
BRUCE L. ROBINSON
Plaintiff
and
FREDERICK E. ALLISON
Defendant

Pursuant to the final order for sale herein, bearing date 15th November, 1910, there will be sold with the approbation of Hon. Mr. Justice Simmons, Judge of the Supreme Court at Calgary, by Henry A. Murphy, auctioneer, at the Victoria Hotel, in the Town of Lacombe, at twelve o'clock noon, on Thursday, the 5th January, 1911, the following lands and premises, in one parcel, namely: The North West quarter of Section 10, Township 41, Range 24, West 4th M., said land being situated five miles from Olive Railway Station and Post Office, seventeen miles from Lacombe, two and one-half miles from school and four and one-half miles from church. The soil is clay loam with clay sub-soil and the whole quarter section can be broken.

The property will be subject to a reserve bid which has been fixed by the said Judge. The purchaser is at the time of sale to pay down a deposit of ten per cent to the vendor or his solicitors and the remainder of the purchase money is to be paid into Court to the credit of this action within sixty days without interest.

In all respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the conditions approved by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Further particulars can be had from Henry A. Murphy, auctioneer.

Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 5th day of December, A.D., 1910.
(Sgd) W. C. Simmons,
J. S. C.

Snaps at the New and Second Hand Store.

A stock of new couches to be sold at half price. Here is your chance to get something nice for Christmas. Davenport folding $24.00 couches for $18.00. Bed couches $16.00. Christmas stock of cylinder and disk records just arrived.

O. BOODE.

"IDEAL" Gasoline Engines
Stationary Portable Traction

One grade only and that the best. Can be started easily and operated out-of-doors in the coldest weather.

An ideal is "the Man behind the Gun" in the office that prints this paper.

Agents
INGLIS & HUTCHINSON

Christmas is near

Let us remind you of our ability to serve you with some very suitable gifts—such as

A Fancy Vest A Pair of Slippers
A Nice Dressy Shirt or Collars
A Muffler a Tie, or Handkerchief A set of Cuff Links and Scarf Pin A few Smoking Jackets and Dressing Jackets per express this week.

WATT & HAY, FINE TAILORING MEN'S FURNISHINGS
Victoria, Hotel Block - - Lacombe, Alberta.

Comet Theatre
LACOMBE

Thursday and Friday

Dec. 15 & 16

W. A. PARTELLO
Presents
Miss ALICE KENNEDY
and
Her Superb Company
In that Weird Four Act Comedy-Drama,

"The House of a Thousand Candles"
AND
"Lena Rivers"

The Sweetest Story ever told

Reserved Seats .75 & 1.00

MOVING PICTURES

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Execution issued out of the District Court of Wetaskiwin at the suit of John Mortar, plaintiff, and Peter Goettsh, defendant, and to me directed against the Goods and Chattels of Peter Goettsh, I have seized and taken into execution the following Goods and Chattels, namely; Three Hundred Bushels of Oats, which I shall expose for sale on Saturday, the 17th day of December, at Morningside, residence of Peter Goettsh, at the hour of 2 o'clock p.m.

C. P. MELLOR, Deputy Sherriff,
Red Deer, W. J. D.
Sheriff's Office,
December 5th, 1910.

Alberta Pacific Elevator Co. ltd

We buy Grain of all kinds

See us.

W. G. HAFFNER,
Manager, Lacombe.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

FRUIT CAKE
We have all kinds of Plain and Fruit Cakes from 25c. to 50c. per lb.

SCOTCH SHORTBREAD
any size and shape made to order: iced; with any name or inscription you may wish.

FANCY BOX CHOCOLATES
A large assortment of Ganong's G. B. at Prices ranging from 40c. to $15.00.

Call and see Ladies' Work Basket, model of flat piano, with musical box which plays several beautiful tunes. Contains about 7 lbs Chocolates.

Big assortment of Fry's Chocolates, McVite & Prices Edinburgh Biscuits.

Walnuts Almonds Peanuts Brazils Pecans Hazelnuts and Candy of all kinds.

HOLLY

FULLERTON & CRAIGEN

BAILEY'S SALE

Is always on: horses, oxen, and second hand goods.

100 horses kept on hand all the time.

1 car load of the best yearling colts in Alberta.

1 car load heavy mares.

3 weiners for sale.

1 span blocky mares, 3 years old well mated and broken, weight 850 each. A snap at $150.00 for the team.

1 span 2 and 3 year old driving mules they are smart ones, $175.00.

1 span mares, 3 and 9 years old, weight 2900, broken, and good ones, both in foal to registered horses. $400.00 for the team.

I have two improved farms for sale or trade.

I have business property in Lacombe. Will trade it for farm land.

I have 75 of the best residence lots for sale in Lacombe.

BAILEY,
Lacombe, Alberta.

The man who is always open for business.

Get prices on flour at Lacombe Mill before you buy. Special price on 500 lb. lots. DANNER MILLING Co.

THE PIONEER Meat Market

Fresh Fish

All kinds of Fresh Fish arrive by express every Thursday.

The choicest Beef, Pork, Mutton, Pork Sausage, Bologna Sausage, Hams, Bacon Spice Roll, Game and Poultry in season.

Dealer in
Fat Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

W. F. PUFFER
Telephone 15
Lacombe Alberta
Delivery at 9 and 11 a.m.

J. I. POOLE, B. A.
Advocate, Notary, Etc.
Office: DAY BLOCK Lacombe, Alta.
Solicitor for Town of Lacombe.

A. M. MacDonald, B. A.
Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, Notary Public and Conveyancer.
Solicitor for Union Bank of Canada, R. G. DUN & Co., the Canadian Birkbeck Investment and Savings Co., the Colonial Loan and Investment Company, etc., etc
Company and private funds to loan on town and farm property
Lacombe Office—Merchants Bank Building
P.O. Drawer I - - Phone 6.

THE ESTIMATES TABLED

HOW PROCEEDS OF A. & G. W. INTEREST WILL BE SPENT

The Estimate Tabled in the Provincial Legislative by Premier Sifton Show How the $7,400,000 Will be Disposed of—Large Contribution to the Alberta Provincial Exchequer —To Pay Off Other Debts.

Edmonton, Alta.—The estimates tabled in the legislature by Premier Sifton indicate the manner in which the $7,400,000, proceeds of the A. & G. W. and accrued interest, are to be disposed of.

The entire liability of the province on June 1, 1910, amounting to $4,815,360, will be paid off, and the balance, $3,156,33, less the surplus of $306,000 in 1910, will be used in the capital expenditure in 1911.

The result of this large contribution to the provincial exchequer is that the revenue for 1911 will be more than as large again as that of 1910. In the latter year the total is $3,078,490, while in the former it is estimated at $6,603,177. The result will be that the expenditure, both current and capital, of 1911 will be made without incurring any permanent indebtedness, and the year will end with the province entirely free from debt, excepting what is due to the Waterways bondholders.

Among the items of expenditure for 1911 are: $25,000 for immigration and colonization; $7,500 for the premier's expenses attending the coronation; $160,000 for completing the asylum at Ponoka; $515,000 for the parliament building at Edmonton; $50,000 for a new court house at Calgary; $50,000 for the land titles office and additional site, Edmonton; $58,333 towards the C. P. R. high level bridge, Edmonton; $30,000 for the new government house.

The details of the revenue and expenditure for the coming year are as follows: Estimated revenue for the year, which includes $3,156,433, the balance of the A. & G. W. issue, after deducting the amount to pay off the indebtedness, is set down at $6,603,177. It is made up as follows: Estimated balance from 1910, $305,820; Dominion subsidy, $1,173,068; school lands fund, $120,000; attorney-general's department, $565,500; public works department, $27,000; education department, $126,560; agricultural department, $239,000; provincial secretary's department, $50,000; government printer, $8,000; treasury department, $199,490; legislative assembly $7,000; miscellaneous, including remainder of the A. & G. W. bond issue, $3,319,797; telephone receipts, $460,000; total, $6,603,177.

The estimated expenditure is set out as follows: Civil government, $217,230; legislation, $57,990; administration of justice, $425,100; public works chargeable to income, $513,000; chargeable to capital, $1,616,333; education, $606,230; agriculture and statistics, chargeable to income, $411,680; chargeable to capital, $126,000; hospital charities and public health, $97,600; miscellaneous, $537,750; telephones, chargeable to income, $408,000; chargeable to capital, $742,626; prisoners and insane, $145,000.

INVESTIGATE MINES

Important Announcement Made by Premier Sifton—Commission Appointed

Edmonton.—At the Monday afternoon session of the legislature Premier Sifton made an important announcement with reference to the coal mining operations in the province.

It was that immediately after the close of the session he purposed appointing a small commission to go over the mining situation and make recommendations for bettering the conditions.

The commission, which would be of one or two members, would be of a technical nature, and will be better able to investigate the conditions in Alberta mines than the legislature.

The announcement was made in reply to Mr. O'Brien, who read a letter received from Baltimore telling some details of the awful tragedy that recently occurred there.

Mr. O'Brien said that flagrant violations of regulations in mines were being made by the mine operators of the province.

Mr. Sifton said that he had been in constant communication with the authorities since the explosion of last week. The provincial inspector was sent to the scene, and the local inspector was not there. A week ago a letter was sent from the head office that there were indications of gas, and he said he would leave at once for the spot. All that can be done was now being done by the government.

The necessity of amendments to coal mining operations had been brought to his attention, and after the commission had reported their recommendations would be the basis of the amendments."

BEDOUINS ON THE WARPATH

Have Massacred the Turkish Garrison and Christians in the Town of Kerak

Constantinople.—A telegram from Jerusalem reports the Bedouins have massacred the Turkish garrison at Kerak, a town in the Turkish vilayet of Syria, and killed more than one hundred Christian inhabitants of the place in revenge for the execution of a Bedouin chief. The Bedouins, the despatch adds, now hold the fortress in the vicinity of which there has been desultory fighting between tribesmen and the government troops for the past year and a half. Kerak, formerly capital of Moab, has a population of eight thousand of whom six thousand are Moslems. This town is the last one on the road from Damascus to Mecca where Christians may reside. It stands on the mountains of Moab and may be seen from Jerusalem fifty miles away. There are no American missionaries there, the only missionary station being that of the British missionary society for Africa and the east. There is a branch of the organization at Essalt and consists of one missionary, his wife and one native worker.

Establish Distributing Centres

Regina.—Many of the largest wholesale houses of England have banded together in an organization which will establish distributing centres in each province in the Dominion next year. It is capitalized at a quarter of a million and will make up a ten-coach train at Montreal next year and send exhibits through Canada in charge of experts. They will establish branch houses as they go along. Winnipeg will be the distributing centre for Manitoba and Regina for Saskatchewan.

MINE DISASTER IN CROW'S NEST

Forty-five Men Entombed in Bellevue Collieries—Some Rescued, but Many Killed

Blairmore.—Friday night, shortly after seven o'clock a terrific mine explosion in the Bellevue mine of the West Canadian collieries entombed 45 employees in the mine. Thirty men lost their lives, their bodies having been recovered. Fifteen survivors were rescued.

No reason as yet can be given for the disaster, which is the worst that has ever happened in a coal mine in Alberta.

The Bellevue mines are located about two miles east of Frank and four miles east of Blairmore, where the head offices of the West Canadian Collieries are located.

The company operates coal mines at Blairmore, Frank, Lille, Bellevue, Grassy Lake and Byron Creek, and owns and operates a railway to Lille about six miles from Frank.

The shareholders are principally French capitalists in Lille, France, and the company was organized in 1903, by J. J. Fleutot, with a capitalization of $500,000.

A. Wicart, of Lille, France, is president of the company and R. W. Coulthard, an experienced mining engineer, the resident manager.

It is the largest shipper in the Crow's Nest Pass, its output last year being about 500,000 tons, employing over 600 men.

Mine No. 2 at Bellevue was opened up in 1909, and a new handling plant and steel tipple was installed at a cost of $250,000.

This is the first disaster that has taken place in connection with the operations of the West Canadian Collieries in the Pass country.

The mine in which the explosion took place was well equipped with air shafts and ventilation appliances, and was considered to be comparatively free from gas.

MUST HAVE A RAILWAY

Mr. Wright Says that Settlers Will Leave North Country if Road Is Not Built

Edmonton.—T. K. Wright, formerly of Detroit, Michigan, but now residing up in the north country along the old proposed route of the A. and G. W. railway, arrived in Edmonton recently, and in an interview concerning conditions and prospects in that country, gave some very interesting information.

Mr. Wright says that he is about 75 miles north from Edmonton, and that he went in last spring, there being no one in the country at that time. But this summer, on the strength of the assurance that the A. and G. W. would be built there have been 150 settlers homesteaded in the section where he is located. These settlers are all men of ability and of certain means. All are from either Montana, South Dakota, Idaho, or Wyoming.

Among them they are worth perhaps $300,000, and they settled there because they wanted to be near a road. One man was coming into that country this fall with a thousand sheep, and the others are already keeping a large number of cattle. The country is a brush country, and there are immense hay flats. On one flat Mr. Wright put up 400 tons and left 600 tons down because he learned after he started haying that the road would not be built. It is blue joint hay. Mr. Wright says that all the settlers where he is will leave the country at once when they hear for certain that the road will not be built.

The country is a good one, but there must be a railway to keep the people there.

WILL BE LEADING NATION

Development of China's Natural Resources Will Place Country Among Greatest Nations

San Francisco.—"China has the means of becoming the greatest commercial nation of the world," said Captain Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar Steamship company, and of the Pacific Coast Marine Commission that returned recently from a tour of the Orient.

He was speaking particularly of the country's coal and iron resources, mentioning that the party had visited the iron mines at Hanyang, where there is a hundred years' supply of ore in sight. He said this was the only iron mine operated in China, although it was estimated that the Yangtse Valley held more coal and iron than all the rest of the world. Lack of capital he believed, was the principal cause of the delay in developing the resources.

"But," he declared, "any country that has an abundance of iron ore and coal with any amount of cheap labor, and all within reach of ocean-going steamers, has the means of becoming the greatest nation in the world."

Speaking of the prospects of building up commerce between the United States and China, Captain Dollar said this country was greatly handicapped by the lack of merchant marine. Competing nations having their own vessels to deliver their merchandise and carry China's products away, gained a big handicap in the commercial contest.

CANADA'S GROWING TIME

Revenue Increased Over $11,000,000 in Eight Months—November Good Month

Ottawa.—The total revenue of the Dominion for the first eight months of the fiscal year, closing with November 30, was $75,875,446, as compared with $64,656,509 for the same period last year, an increase of $11,228,937.

During the same period the expenditure has been $47,638,846, as compared with $42,726,569, an increase of almost $5,000,000.

For the month of November alone the revenue was slightly over $10,000,000, as compared with $8,750,000 last November. During the month there was a decrease of a little over $500,000 in the public debt which now stands at $476,000,000.

Mrs. Eddy's Estate Left to Church

New York.—According to the Post, the will of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy leaves practically the whole of her $1,500,000 estate to the Christian Science Church. Henry M. Baker, of Bow, N. H., a relative is named as administrator, according to the Post. Not a dollar is left, it is said, to George W. Glover, of Lead, S. D., or to Dr. E. J. Foster Eddy, son and adopted son, respectively, of Mrs. Eddy.

Lands Patent Office

Ottawa.—An order-in-council has just been passed creating a lands patents branch of the department of the interior for the administration of lands of organized territories.

CANADA IS A NATION

STIRRING SPEECHES AT LONDON CANADIAN CLUB DINNER

Judge Grantham, on a Recent Visit to Canada, Expected to See a Colony, but Found a Nation—Lord Strathcona Speaks on the Potentialities of Western Canada—Will be Immense Strength to Empire.

London.—Lord Strathcona presided at the recent Canadian club dinner and presented two handsome loving cups to the club.

In doing so he alluded to the fact that the club had originated at the time that it took sixty days to cross the Atlantic, and the few members then had toasted themselves in the old fashioned toddy bowl. At that time the West, which now sent one hundred millions of bushels, did not produce one million, and the only dealings of the merchants were with furs from the north-west and timber from the east, and British Columbia was only known as the sea of great mountains. He emphasized the contrast of the potentialities so great that their sons would look upon the present prosperity as a mere bagatelle.

The toast to the Imperial Forces was responded to by Admiral Douglas and General Sir Percy Lake.

The latter said that he had reason to be proud of his connection with the Canadian militia. It is now possible, he stated, to make comparison of the value of the force today with ten years ago, and in the future it will have an influence undreamt of in enforcing peace throughout the world.

So long as it is willing to help the Empire there is no need of a written contract. He added that he hoped to see the time when His Majesty's commission would be valid throughout the Empire.

He closed with a peroration on Daniel Webster's words that the British drum can be heard at sunrise throughout the world.

The toast to the Dominion was responded to by Price Ellison, of British Columbia, who said that he was a Manchester man by birth and a Canadian by adoption, Chamberlainite and Imperialist by choice. Amid much laughing and cheering he stated that Canada wanted the Old Country to get a move on. "We don't want to have any dealings with the United States, which made Britain its dumping ground," he added. The preference for Great Britain had been endorsed by all parties and preferential trade was sure to come.

The British Isles, he stated, dropped in Canada would need an exploration party to find them. Englishmen don't realise that Canada would soon have a population greater than the United States.

Mr. Ellison devoted the greater part of his remarks to Canadian politics and the resources of the country.

The toast to the Guests was responded to by Judge Grantham, who on a recent visit to Canada said that he had expected to see a colony but had found a nation more united and loyal than the United Kingdom, which should adopt somewhat of a more congenial tone towards the Dominion. He deplored the ignorant action of British statesmen in the past and added that the Alaskan boundary sale was a standing disgrace.

Canada will be an immense strength to the Empire if justice is done her.

C. E. Drummond also responded fresh from speaking on Lancashire platforms. He stated that when asked why he had butted in at the elections replied for the same reason that Canadians had butted in in South Africa, namely the interest of the Empire.

INCOME TAX CLAUSE KILLED

Will Be Entirely Done Away With in All Charters as It Cannot be Handled Satisfactorily

Edmonton.—The Calgary charter amendments which are being rushed through in place of the Calgary charter which was hoisted for six months, passed the committee of the whole house with only one amendment, but that an important one.

The clauses passed easily until the committee came to the one relating to the income tax. In the amendments the recommendations of the Calgary city council had been to exempt all incomes under $2000 a year. The old limit was $1000.

Premier Sifton arose, and with very little loss of time in discussion, moved that this clause be smitten out entirely and that all incomes be exempt. This amendment was carried.

This it is said is about the only way to cut the gordonian knot. The income tax question has long been a source of worry and dissatisfaction, because it had been found impossible to satisfactorily handle it. The other clauses in the amendment passed with no hitch.

The income tax was also wiped out in the Edmonton, Strathcona, Medicine Hat charters. It will be entirely done away with in all charters on the ground that in the past it has nearly always been a dead letter.

BATTLE ROYAL AT RIO JANEIRO

The Rebels Seem to be Entirely Wiped Out and All is Now Peaceful

Rio Janeiro. — The government troops are again in control of the garrison, who composed a battalion of marine corps, numbered about 600 men, and of these 200 were either killed or wounded.

The others were taken prisoners by the destroyers while attempting to escape from the island during the night.

Two hundred citizens were either killed or wounded while watching the bombardment from the streets of the city or along the water front.

Many government buildings were damaged, including the treasury, foreign office and departments of public works and telegraphs, all handsome structures.

Hungarian Must Die

Ottawa.—At Saturday's meeting of the cabinet council it was decided to let the law take its course in the case of the Hungarian under sentence of death at Lethbridge, and also in the case of the man named Weidmark, of Perth, Ontario, who killed his wife in drunken anger. The death sentence passed on Thos. McNulty and Mary Dolan, of Barrie, for the murder of their infant was commuted to life imprisonment. The execution was fixed for Wednesday.

Insuring Against Majority

London.—Seventy per cent. is being paid Lloyd's to cover the risk of a government majority of 100. Otherwise seven to three on is the stock exchange estimate on the government majority rising to 100.

SOME POLITICAL OPINIONS

Austin Chamberlain Says Trade Federation is Easiest Way to Closer Union

London.—At Lloyd's insurance against various coalition majorities are made on the following basis: 9 to 1 that the government get 100 majority; even money that they get 120; 100 to 35 against them getting a majority of 130. The coalition majority in the recent house was 132.

Lloyd George, speaking at Wrexham, asked if tariff reform was going to do so much for industries, how was it that the greatest centres of industry were voting consistently against it? There was only one exception, that of Birmingham, which was loyal to Joseph Chamberlain. The tariff reform victory there was a personal one. British international trade equalled that of France, Germany, the United States, Russia, Spain, Italy, Greece and Japan. He said that the government felt certain that they could make the parliament bill law so soon as they returned to the house of commons.

Speaking at Salisbury, Lord Milner complained of the apathy of the electorate. He admitted that there was some justice in the ministerial complaint that the house of lords was impotent when the Tories are in power. Unionists were not now fighting to effect a change of government, but he urged every nerve should be strained in the fight for fundamental institutions of the country and for real popular freedom.

Speaking at Old Drury, Austin Chamberlain said he became a tariff reformer not on account of the condition of English trade, but because the representatives of great nations growing up under the British flag across the oceans saw in trade federation of the empire the easiest way to closer union; because they wished to advance along that line; and because if Britain joined them they offered us preferential entry into their markets.

OPPOSITION TO NEW GAME LAWS

See No Need of Protecting a Species of Bird That Will Never Become Extinct

Edmonton.—The amendment to the Alberta Game act, which changes the date of the opening of the duck season from Aug. 23 to Sept. 1, will likely be reported in committee of the whole house again.

Robt. Shaw, of Stettler, succeeded in securing the signatures of a majority of the members to a petition requesting the date of the opening be changed back to the original date of Aug. 23.

The amendment against which the petition is directed cuts a week off the duck season and leaves only ten days. The purpose of the amendment was to prevent the all good slaughter of ducks the first week of the season.

"There will always be ducks in this country," said one member.

"I see no need of protecting in the first week of the season a species of bird that will never become extinct, and of cutting off a week from the hunting season. The ducks only fly south to be shot by Americans on the other side of the border or go to the flats of the St. Clair river, near Detroit, where they are shot in hundreds by machine guns. There is no reason why we could not have this sport rather than some Americans."

MANUEL HAS NO HOME

Exiled King Said to be Poverty Striken and Completely Out of Funds

Rome.—The Tribuna printed recently an interview with a Portuguese personage, whose name is not mentioned, but who is said to be a leading royalist, concerning Manuel II., exiled king of Portugal. Manuel, he says, is poverty-stricken and unable to choose a place of residence. Owing to lack of money the dethroned king has been compelled to accept the hospitality of the Duke of Orleans, at Wood Norton, Evesham, England. For three months he has not had means with which to pay his servants.

Manuel, according to the interview, hopes that he will be restored to power, insisting that a republic in Portugal cannot exist. His friends predict that a congress of the powers will settle Portuguese affairs, but says that otherwise the royalists are ready to fight for the restoration of the monarchy.

DEFEND FEDORENKO

Kier Hardie Will Introduce Question in the British House of Commons

Ottawa, Ont.—W. H. Hoop, the Winnipeg labor leader, who is in Ottawa in the interests of Savva Fedorenko, the Russian who resisted extradition to St. Petersburg, has received a cablegram from Kier Hardie, the English labor man, advising Hoop that he would bring the Fedorenko case to the notice of the British Commons, if such was necessary, to defeat the efforts to return the alleged political refugee to their government.

Mr. Hoop is creating a deal of public sentiment against the extradiction of Fedorenko. The case has not officially come before the minister of justice, being in abeyance, pending the decision of Justice Robson in the Winnipeg courts.

FISHERIES AGREEMENT

New Regulations to be Put in Force at Once by the United States and Canada

Ottawa.—It is understood that as a result of a conference held here during the past few days between Prof. David S. Jordan, the United States representative on the International Fisheries commission and Prof. Prince, the Canadian commissioner, an agreement has been reached whereby the joint international regulations governing the Fisheries inland boundaries waters as drafted over a year ago will be brought into force without further delay by simultaneous promulgations at Ottawa and Washington.

Holiday Excursions

For Christmas and New Years holidays, the Canadian Pacific Railway announce a rate of fare and one-third for the round trip between all stations, Port Arthur to Vancouver, and intermediate branch lines. Tickets will be on sale December 22, 1910, to January 2, 1911, and will bear a return limit of January 5, 1911.

Ottawa Adjournment

Ottawa.—A definite arrangement was made by party whips to have the Commons adjourn for the Christmas vacation from Dec. 16 to Jan. 10. Dec. 14 was first talked of, but owing to the coming in of the grain growers it has been delayed two days.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON XII.—FOURTH QUARTER, FOR DEC. 18, 1910

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxviii, 1-20. Memory Verses, 5, 6—Golden Text, Matt. xxviii, 20—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

These who know nothing of a risen Christ know nothing of faith or forgiveness of sins or life eternal and have no gospel to believe or preach (I Cor. xv, 14-19). It was the one great topic of Peter and Paul in all their preaching. "This Jesus hath God raised up." "The Prince of Life, whom God hath raised from the dead." "With great power gave the apostiles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus." "The God of our fathers raised up Jesus." "Him God raised up the third day and showed Him openly." "God raised Him from the dead" (Acts ii, 24, 32; iii, 15, 26; iv, 10, 33; v, 30; x, 40; xiii, 23, 30, 33; Rom. i, 4). Hear the Lord Himself to John in Patmos long after He had ascended. "Fear not. I am the first and the last; I am He that liveth and was dead, and behold I am alive forevermore, amen, and have the keys of hell and of death" (Rev. i, 17, 18). In Col. iii, 1, believers are spoken of as "risen with Christ" and are exhorted to seek those things which are above, where Christ sitteth on the right hand of God.

After He died Joseph of Arimathaea went to Pilate and asked for His body, and he and Nicodemus took it and wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, with about 100 pounds weight of spices, and laid it in Joseph's new tomb and rolled a great stone to the door and departed. The women from Galilee, having seen where His body was laid, returned and prepared spices with which to anoint His body when the Sabbath should have passed and rested the Sabbath day. Was there ever a gloomier Sabbath to any believers? He in whom they had trusted as their Messiah, to whom they had lovingly ministered, for whom they had forsaken all, had been taken from them and crucified by the authorities as a wicked person, and now they were in great darkness, without any hope, for they looked not for His resurrection. "Having no hope and without God in the world" (Eph. ii, 12) is the condition of so many religious people today because they know not a risen Christ.

The first day of the week having come, they are found very early at the tomb to do what they had purposed for His dead body, but the tomb is open, the stone rolled away, and there is nobody to anoint, for as the angel from heaven said to the women: "Ye seek Jesus who was crucified. He is not here, for He is risen, as He said." Mary Magdalene, who came with the other women, seems to have run to tell Peter and John as soon as she saw that the tomb was open and the body gone. While she was gone the other women saw the angels and heard their message and went to tell the other disciples. Peter and John ran to the tomb, and, having seen for themselves that it was empty, the linen clothes lying just as when the body was in them, they went away again unto their own home (John xx, 8,10). Mary Magdalene returned to the tomb and stood weeping; then, stooping down and looking in, she saw two angels and heard them say, "Woman, why weepest thou?" Even as they spoke to her I think that she saw them looking beyond her, and, turning around, she saw a man whom she supposed to be the gardener, who also said to her: "Woman, why weepest thou? Whom seekest thou?" But not until he called her by name did she recognize Him. Thus He appeared first to Mary Magdalene even before He had ascended to the Father (John xx, 16-17) in His resurrection body. As she went to tell that she had seen Him He, having ascended and returned, met the other women and allowed them to hold Him by the feet and worship Him (verse 9). Part of the angel's message to the women was, "Go your way; tell His disciples and Peter" (Mark xvi, 7), the only one mentioned specially by name. Some time, somewhere, on that day He appeared to Peter alone (Luke xxiv, 34). In the afternoon He appeared to the two who walked to Emmaus, and He walked with them and opened to them the Scriptures. In the evening He appeared to ten of them (Thomas being absent), comforted them, showed them His hands and His feet and ate a piece of broiled fish and honeycomb before them (Luke xxiv, 36-43). Thus He appeared five times on that day, and we know that He appeared on at least five other occasions during those forty days and speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God" (Acts i, 3).

At the end of the forty days, having commanded them to wait in Jerusalem till He should send them the Holy Spirit, He visibly ascended from the Mount of Olives, and when He shall come again to that same mount, bringing His saints with Him, Israel shall receive Him, and He will set up His kingdom (Acts i, 10-12; Zech. xiv, 4, 5, 9). Our commission during His absence is to be His witnesses in the power of His Spirit, in all the world, in the consciousness of His presence and the manifestation of His power, that from all nations may be gathered His body, the church, that so He may come again (Acts i, 8; Matt. xxviii, 16-20; Acts iii, 19-21).

GAS STRIKE AT GADSBY

Splendid Flow Encountered at a Depth of Little Over 300 Feet by C.P.R. Boring Outfit

Gadsby.—The C. P. R. boring outfit, after going to a depth of a little over 300 feet, just outside of the railway station here, struck a flow of natural gas, which when lighted blazed up to a height of ten feet in the air.

It is understood that the company will sink the well to a depth of 2,000 feet, and is sanguine of striking an immense flow. This will be of immense value to Gadsby in many ways.

C. W. Petersen Promoted by C.P.R.

Calgary.—Following the recent elevation of J. S. Dennis to executive duties, the position of superintendent of irrigation vacated by that gentleman has now been filled by the promotion of C. W. Peterson to this important post. The circular announcing the appointment places Mr. Peterson in charge of the maintenance and operation of irrigation canals and distributing system, also of agricultural development and colonization of the irrigation block.

Melbourne Would be Port

Melbourne.—Merchants are protesting against the proposed mail contract with Canada because it does not include Melbourne as a port of call.

MILITARY DRILL FOR SCHOOLS

Part of the Revenue of the Lord Strathcona Fund Devoted to Text Books

Ottawa.—At a conference held here recently of the board of trustees in charge of the Lord Strathcona fund for the promotion of physical and military drill in the schools of the Dominion it was decided that a part of the annual revenue of $20,000 which the fund now provides should be spent in the preparation and distribution of a handbook giving the objects of the fund together with a manual of drill and physical training exercises suitable for use in the schools.

These text books, which will be illustrated and gotten out in attractive form, will be distributed generally to school teachers and to all others interested throughout Canada. It is expected that the contemplated explanation as to the character of the drill proposed and the benefits that will accrue therefrom will greatly stimulate the movement which is now under way in all the provinces except Alberta and Quebec.

Arrangements have been made by the board in connection with the detail of the administering fund and to provide for a uniform system of drill in each province.

Hon. Robt. Rogers on behalf of the province of Manitoba informed the minister of militia that the Manitoba government had agreed to co-operate with the other provinces in adopting physical and military drill in the public schools. It is expected that similar action will be taken by Alberta in the near future. Quebec is so far the only province which is holding aloof from the scheme although the Protestant school board of Quebec has signified the willingness of the Protestant educationalists to adopt the system in the Protestant schools.

HAVE FOUND LONG LOST PLANS

Quite a Sensation Was Caused When it was Announced the A. & G. W. Plans Were Found

Edmonton.—A sensation was sprung in Friday's session of the Alberta legislature, which lasted until midnight, when Premier Sifton announced that the long lost plans of the Alberta and Great Waterways railway had been found. These are plans which the railway company has been claiming they filed in accordance with contract and which had been approved.

R. B. Bennett also has made frequent reference to them, declaring they were tabled in the house last session but did not appear among the papers laid before the royal commission. He said it was most strange the way in which they had disappeared so completely.

These plans were found by the assistant clerk of the house. They were in a cupboard in the speaker's room and had fallen down behind the shelves and were discovered accidentally. In announcing the plans, the premier said they were not initialed by former-Premier Rutherford and never been approved by him.

LIKELY ICE-BOUND

Geological Survey Party From Ottawa Has Not Been Heard From

Ottawa.—No word has been received in the city from James Macoun of the geological survey who left early in the year to gather specimens in the Hudson Bay district, and is is thought possible that the cruiser on which his party sailed from Fort Churchill is ice-bound in northern waters. Mr. Macoun was to have returned to the city early last month. Days went by and there was neither appearance nor word of the missing geologist.

"Is there any intention of sending out an expedition to search for Mr. Macoun's party?" an officer of the geological survey was asked.

"The probabilities are that we would not be able to come across them in the vast northern country," he replied, "besides Mr. Macoun's party have ample provisions."

While the party is very possibly frozen in there are plenty of safe harborages along the north coast of Canada, east of Hudson Bay, in which the party might have taken refuge when the ice began to close in.

INDIANS MASSACRED BY WHITES

Horse Thieves Kill and Burn Bodies of Fourteen Redskins in State of Idaho

Washington.—Fourteen Soshone Indians are supposed to have been killed and their bodies, with those of their horses, burned in two trenches in Elk county, Nevada, according to a communication sent to the department of justice by T. Barley Lee, prosecuting attorney for Casius county, Idaho.

He seeks to have the department aid in bringing the murderers, said to be white horse thieves, to justice.

Rumors of the massacre drifted into Albion, Idaho, last July, according to Lee. Upon investigation the old wagons and two trenches, hastily cut, were found.

VANCOUVER IS A BIG CITY

Has Annexed New Suburb With Four Thousand Population—Population Now 120,000

Vancouver.—By a vote taken recently the townsite of Hastings on the Eastern border of Vancouver joins Greater Vancouver, adding four thousand to the city's population, which now approaches 120,000, not including the city of North Vancouver.

This is the second district which has joined the city within the past six months. South Vancouver, with a population of 20,000 will vote on annexation in January, which with other likely districts will bring the city population up to 150,000.

Big Coal Lands Deal

Edmonton.—A company of eastern and western coal barons have secured three thousand acres of coal lands in the vicinity of the new town of Lignite, 35 miles east of Lacombe on the G. T. P. Senator Peter Talbot, Lacombe, is mentioned in connection with the deal.

Scenic Rly. from Coast to Winnipeg

Victoria, B. C.—Hon. Thos. Taylor, minister of public works, proposes a scenic railway from the Pacific Ocean to Winnipeg, passing through the prairie provinces. Letters have been sent to Premiers Scott, Sifton and Hon. R. Rogers. Favorable replies have been received.

Mines are Reopened

The Crow's Nest Coal company have again started work in two of the south side mines at Coal Creek, which were idle last week.

END OF VETO POWER

REDMOND MAKES A STRONG DECLARATION ON VETO

Chairman of the Irish Nationalist Party is Quite Assured that the Veto Power of the House of Lords Will be Destroyed, and that the Establishment of Home Rule for Ireland Will be a Certainty.

London.—"The veto power of the house of lords is dead. That can be stated definitely now as a result of this election," so said John Redmond, chairman of the Irish Nationalist party. Mr. Redmond spoke with assured emphasis.

"Our chance to win new seats, or to elect more members for the house of commons is small because our party has such an overwhelming proportion of them already." The Irish leader continued: "But we shall have at least two members more in the new parliament, counting our votes in a division, of course. The deflection of Cork from our party is regrettable, but not important. We should win Cork easily, but William O'Brien polled every Unionist vote on the registration lists. O'Brien and his colleagues were elected in Cork by Unionist votes, not Nationalist.

"The great point for our friends in America, as well as here, is that this is the greatest of all Home Rule elections," said Mr. Redmond, weighing every word.

"The principal ground, and, indeed, the only specific one, on which the Tories defend the lords' power of veto is that it makes Home Rule impossible. Yet the electors of Great Britain, as well as of Ireland show that they have resolved to destroy the veto power. This is the decisive election, a final election on Home Rule. The abolition of the house of lords' veto means with mathematical certainty the establishment of Home Rule for Ireland.

"In such a matter I have to speak with reserve and with a full sense of responsibility, but with complete knowledge. And I say to our American friends, now, what I said at Wexford: "All is well with Home Rule."

"Our critics and opponents declared that Premier Asquith must answer two questions publicly. Well, he was asked by his own constituency, "If you are returned to power will the Liberal government immediately after the abolition of the Lords' veto pass a Home Rule Bill." Mr. Asquith answered unqualifiedly, "Yes." He was asked then what he meant by Home Rule, and he answered, "At Albert Hall, Dec. 10, 1909, I explained what I meant by Home Rule and I adhere to every word of that statement."

"Therefore, I am satisfied in stating that this is the greatest and most conclusive of all Home Rule elections," added Redmond, emphasizing the point he was making.

"Under the conditions of the bill abolishing the Lords' veto, it may take two and a half years to pass the Home Rule bill into law, that is, if the lords intend to use the provisions of the bill to the utmost to cause delay. But I do not believe they will do that. When the veto bill is passed and Home Rule cannot be prevented longer the lords will come to terms on Home Rule, for they will have nothing more to gain by resisting it.

"I repeat yet again. All is well with the Home Rule and you can give that message from me to your readers."

Redmond is in great spirits, and plainly is confident of the result of the struggle for Home Rule. He regards O'Brien's revolt in Cork as a freak movement, transient, and representing nothing except O'Brien's personal hold in his own country.

FIRMAN KILLED—CREW INJURED

Four Men Badly Injured and Are Now in Hospital at Edmonton—Will Recover

Edmonton.—As the result of a C. P. R. engine running off the track on the new Wetaskiwin line and rolling down a twenty-five foot embankment, one man is dead and three are in Edmonton hospitals, while a fifth is badly shaken up.

The accident occurred at five o'clock on Saturday evening, when a construction train was running out of Macklin to Wetaskiwin with a string of empty cars. An open switch was the cause of the accident, one man being pinned beneath the debris.

Five men were riding on the engine to get warm. A special train brought all to Edmonton, reaching here at four o'clock on Sunday morning.

The dead man is Thomas Wallace, a fireman, on his way back to the Old Country for Christmas. He died at eleven on Sunday night. The injured are: Thomas Lang, engineer; E. C. Brick, brakeman; Frank Cook, washout man, and John Black, brakeman.

All the injured are expected to recover. Brick had his arm cut off, and all were badly scalded.

FINDS BUFFALO HEAD

Fine Speciman Secured in Dried Up Alkali Lake in Alberta by Sam McKay

Medicine Hat, Alta.—James Fleming, of the American hotel, has acquired a curio which may eventually rest in the British museum. It is a perfect head of a buffalo bull, 21 feet 4 inches by 3 feet. It has been marvellously preserved in an alkali formation for over 25 years. The entire carcass was found by Sam McKay, in a dried up alkali lake sixty miles north of Medicine Hat. He chopped off the head with an axe, and brought it to Mr. Fleming. The fleshy parts are soft and pliable, and resemble salted pork. The face and neck wrinkles are preserved in a manner to actually fix the expression on the animal's face. McKay is credited with killing the last buffalo in this district in 1885, when a band of forty head was exterminated in the exact location in which this carcass was found.

Preston Puts It Up to Fitzpatrick

Amsterdam.—Respecting Sir. Fitzpatrick's denial that he scared off Dutch capital, W. T. R. Preston says: "I regret that evidence convinced me unwillingly that Sir Charles actually furnished the information reported officially by me as causing the withdrawal of Dutch financiers from proposed Western Canadian investments. I have nothing to retract."

Immigration Steadily Increases

Ottawa, Ont.—The total immigration into Canada for the past five months of the fiscal year from April to August, included, was 180,330, as compared with 105,568 for the same months last year, an increase of 71 per cent.

A Pawned Watch

It Was at the Bottom of a Plot

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

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"Goodby, Harold."

"Goodby, Alice."

These, and these alone, were the parting words between Harold Rothwell and Alice Swain, for their hearts were too full to say more. They were to have been married within a few months, but Rothwell had developed pulmonary trouble, and it was decided that he should go west and live an outdoor life. The prospect before them was gloomy. Even if Harold recovered his health the giving up of prospects he was leaving might keep him in poverty and necessitate their continued separation. He turned away and set out for the railway station. Alice watched him till he reached a bend in the road, when he turned and threw her a kiss. She returned it, and he passed out of sight. Sad as they were, they would have been far more so had they known what would happen before they should meet again.

That same day two years hence found Rothwell financial manager for Henry Palmer, a rancher, though but just appointed to the position. Rothwell had long been a sheep herder for Palmer, and the out of door life had completely cured him of his ailing. As soon as it was considered safe for him to lead a more confined life Palmer, who had taken a great fancy to him and who needed a clerk, put him in charge of the financial part of his ranching. Then Rothwell wrote to Alice Swain that within another year he hoped to return for her and bring her back with him.

The ranch was not a large one, and the owner and his clerk were the only two persons engaged upon it except a few herders, who were always away in care of the flocks. The men became very warm friends and were almost constantly together. One day Palmer said to his clerk:

"You know, Harold, that I am a bachelor and have no one in the world to leave what belongs to me. I'm going to make a will bequeathing the ranch and the stock on it to you."

Rothwell smiled. "Considering that you are but ten years older than I and far stronger, I think I would better leave my possessions, if I had any, to you."

"Furthermore," Palmer continued without noticing the comment, "there are five $1,000 bonds, which will also be yours. These bonds, together with some old family trinkets, I have placed in hiding, and I am going to show you where they are hidden. They too, will go to you at my death."

He led the way to the attic and from a recess formed by a corner in the roof between two joists took a tin box, opened it and showed Rothwell the bonds and the trinkets referred to. The latter consisted of a gold watch bearing the initials H. P. and some articles of jewelry.

"You are very kind," said Rothwell, "to make me your heir; but, as I have said, I don't think there is the slightest chance of my ever receiving my inheritance."

"There is a better chance than you think," said the other.

Rothwell looked at him inquiringly but received no further confidence. Palmer replaced the box, and the two men returned to the lower story. Then Palmer opened a safe kept on the premises, took out a will, showed Rothwell that it was in his favor, put it back and closed the safe door.

"Why," asked Rothwell, "don't you keep the bonds and the other things in the safe?"

"I have a special reason for not keeping the bonds there. As to the watch and jewels, it doesn't much matter where they are kept. Some day you may learn the reason. So long as I live I can trust you not to disturb the box in the garret, and after my death what it contains may be of some benefit other than for their intrinsic value."

"To whom?"

"That will appear at the time."

This was not very satisfactory, but Rothwell was obliged to be satisfied with it.

It was but a few weeks after this that Rothwell, having got in some funds for the sale of sheep, rode to the town, some dozen miles away, to deposit the money in bank. The day proved an eventful one. On the way two masked men sprang upon him from a wood beside the road and robbed him. Returning to the ranch, he found Palmer lying in the living room of the house with a bullet hole in his brain.

As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the shock to think he determined to ride to the nearest ranch, get a messenger and send for the proper authorities to come and take legal action upon the matter. Within a few hours an officer of the law arrived and took charge of both the premises and the body.

When Rothwell had told him the whole story of his connection with Palmer, concluding with the statement that he was Palmer's heir, that he had started for the bank that day to deposit some $1,200, been robbed on the way and returned to find his benefactor murdered, the official looked at him curiously. Then he called a messenger and sent him off posthaste. When the messenger returned he brought the sheriff with him, who, without a word of explanation, clapped a pair of handcuffs on Rothwell's wrists. The prisoner was taken to town and lodged in jail, charged with the murder of Henry Palmer and the embezzlement of the funds he claimed he had intended to put in the bank.

The case was one of circumstantial evidence—or, rather, of motive—alone. It was assumed that Rothwell had got behind in his accounts, had embezzled the amount of which he claimed he had been robbed and, fearing that if detected he would lose his inheritance, had killed the man whose property he would inherit.

This made a strong case against him, and there was very little to be said in his favor. No trace of any one having attacked Palmer and no evidence of Rothwell's story that he had been robbed appeared. The court retained charge of Palmer's property, but allowed the legatee sufficient funds to pay a lawyer to defend him. His attorney did the best in his power for him, but was unable to establish his innocence. The jury hung for some time between murder in the first and second degree, but finally brought in a verdict of guilty of the former. He was sentenced to suffer the death penalty.

And so it was that Rothwell, having escaped death from tuberculosis, having reached a condition where he might bring his sweetheart to him as his wife, was doomed to suffer on the gallows for a crime he had not committed. There are not the delays in punishment for crime in new countries there are where the safeguards against infringing on the rights of accused persons are more strictly enforced. Rothwell was sentenced to be hanged a few weeks after his conviction. No new trial was granted, no stay of proceedings, and the day of doom was near when something happened.

A young woman stood looking in through the window of a pawnshop in the town where Rothwell was convicted. At the time an officer of the law dressed in plain clothes was in the shop interviewing the pawnbroker about some stolen goods that he had loaned money on. The woman entered the shop and produced a watch on which she asked for a loan. The broker inspected the watch and at once caught sight of two letters, "H. P.," on the case.

"Whose initials are those?" asked the broker.

The woman said she did not know. The detective took a hand in questioning her and, her replies being contradictory, took her to police headquarters. There, after many surmises, some one noticed that "H. P." were the initials of Henry Palmer, for whose murder Rothwell was to be hanged in a few days. The chief of police put the woman through the "third degree" process, with the result of a confession that she had murdered Palmer.

Many were inclined to doubt that the confession was genuine. Had it not been for the fact that the woman had attempted to borrow money on a watch with Palmer's initials on it little attention would have been paid to her statement. She claimed to have been a discarded wife of Palmer's, and it was for this casting off that she had killed him. The watch was shown to Rothwell, and he told the police where he had seen it. This identified the woman with Palmer, she was charged with his murder, and Rothwell was released. He asked to see the person who stood in his place and was taken to her cell.

What was his amazement to recognize Alice Swain.

Before he had time to betray their relationship she gave him a look that put him on his guard. She then spoke to him as a stranger, telling him that if he could get permission to see her alone she would throw additional light on the murder. Permission was granted, and the two were left alone.

Not daring to embrace each other, they refrained. Alice talked about the murder, but, fearful of being overheard, said nothing to reveal the true situation. Meanwhile she scratched on a bit of paper:

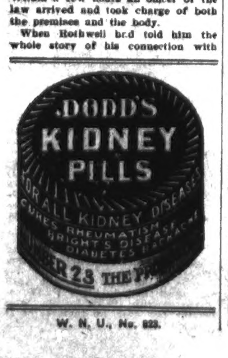
This is a plan to save you. Luckily you wrote me of the tin box. I came, took the watch and pawned it to get arrested. Go away and I will convince them of my innocence.

It was agreed between them through the same medium that Harold should have a week before Alice revealed the trick. When the period had expired and he was safe in hiding she called for the lawyer who had defended him and told him how Rothwell had written her of the interview he had had with Palmer and of the tin box, showing him the letter—how she had gone to the hiding place, taken the watch and pawned it, knowing the man who was at the time with the pawnbroker to be a detective. The attorney soon obtained a dismissal of the charge against her, and later she was set at liberty.

She at once went to the ranch house and in her future husband's name claimed for him his inheritance. Making a more thorough examination of the contents of the tin box, she found a bit of paper on which were written the following words:

If I am murdered it will be by my old partner, Jacob Wilcox. When we separated I took some bonds that he claimed belonged to him. He told me then that he would have the bonds if he had to kill me to get them.

In time Rothwell came into his inheritance and married the girl who had saved him. He spent considerable money trying to find Wilcox and bring him to justice, but never succeeded. The Rothwell ranch is now one of the largest in that section of country.



Mushrooms In Saxony.

There is probably no country in the world where mushrooms are more highly prized for food than in Saxony. Although it is recognized that their nutritive properties are moderate, nevertheless mushrooms are extensively used there in place of ordinary vegetables, as well as for soups, sauces and garnishing.

Montreal Woman Cured of Stubborn, Itching Eczema

Every skin sufferer should read what Miss Mary A. Bentley, 93 University St., Montreal, writes of her seven years of eczema, how she could not sleep or put her hands in water, how she tried all manner of treatment and even a hospital, but grew worse, and how she found prompt relief and final cure in Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment.

"Some nine years ago I noticed small pimples breaking out on the back of my hands. They became very irritating, and gradually became worse, so that I could not sleep at night. I consulted a physician, who treated me a long time, but it got worse, and I could not put my hands in water. I was treated at the hospital, and it was just the same. I was told that it was a very bad case of eczema. Well, I just kept on using everything that I could for nearly eight years, until I was advised to try Cuticura Ointment. I did so and I found after a few applications and by bandaging my hands well up that the burning sensations were disappearing. I could sleep well, and did not have any itching during the night. I began after a while to use Cuticura Soap for a wash for them, and I think by using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment I was much benefited.

"I stuck to the Cuticura treatment, and thought if I could use other remedies for over seven years with no result, and after only having a few applications and finding ease from Cuticura Ointment, I thought it deserved a fair trial with a severe and stubborn case. I used the Cuticura Ointment and Soap for nearly six months and I am glad to say that I have hands as clear as anyone. I honestly believe if all sufferers of eczema would just stop paying doctors' bills and treat themselves with the Cuticura Remedies, they would not regret it.

"It is my wish that you publish this letter to all the world, and if anyone doubts it, let them write me."

(Signed) Miss Mary A. Bentley,
93 University Street, Montreal.

Sept. 14, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists everywhere. No other treatment for the skin is so economical, agreeable and speedily effective. Send to the Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, U. S. A., for the latest Cuticura book, giving full directions for treating skin and scalp troubles, from pimples and dandruff to eczema and ulcers.

She Understood

Foreigners sometimes have a hard time of it wrestling with the English language and, if they persist in thinking that they know it all, they usually "make a mess of it."

For example, a young Frenchwoman went into a newspaper office the other day to have an advertisement printed. She presented the slip of paper to the clerk at the counter, who received it with his best smile—for the young woman was very pretty.

After reading what she had written, the clerk with great deference suggested that it was a little bit obscure; that the phraseology had better be changed a trifle, and politely handed the slip to her. At this, however, she was quite indignant, remarking that she understood "ze Inglish vell enough."

"All right, mademoiselle," answered the clerk, "it shall be printed exactly as you have written it."

And it was. Here is what happened the next morning:

"Notice—Mlle. Marcotte, a native of Paris, offers her services to young ladies and would be pleased to show them her tongue."

She wanted to teach young ladies how to speak the French language.—Exchange.

Was Bothered With Worms

Harry Lauder revels in a Scotch story he picked up in America about a temperance lecturer who used for illustration a glass of water, a glass of whisky, and a box of live worms. He would drop a worm into the water and show how it wriggled. Then, dropping it into the whisky, he would exclaim:

"There! One convulsive shudder and it is all over."

"Haud on, there, maister! Are you sure 'tis the liquor killed the puir worm?" a voice in the audience asked.

"Quite sure, my friend," replied the lecturer. "No doubt whatever."

"A weel, then, just pass over the whusky; I'm bothered wi' worms."

"She told me that he had written thirty-one sonnets extolling her charms."

"Gracious! Did she marry him?"

"Mercy, no! She married a corner grocer."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Even though a man thinks the world of a woman, he should remember that there are others.

The Kidneys Wear Out

But Many People of Advanced Years Have Learned How to Keep These Organs Healthy by Using

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

The kidneys are often the first organs of the body to cause trouble. Their work of filtering the blood is greatly increased by excessive eating or by use of highly seasoned foods and alcoholic drinks.

As advanced age comes on most people suffer more or less from derangements of the kidneys. With some there are years of pains and aches, with others Bright's disease is soon developed and the end comes quickly.

Fortunately a great many have learned about Dr. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, and are enabled by their use to keep the kidneys healthy and active.

This medicine is entirely different from ordinary kidney treatments, and invigorates the action of the liver and bowels. To this combined action is attributed its remarkable success.

Mr. Richard Preston, Osborne, Lambton County, Ont., writes:—"I want to testify to the wonderful curative properties of Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills. Seventeen years ago I began the use of this medicine, when my back was so bad that to stoop or rise was torture to me. The kidneys were in bad condition, but these pills entirely freed me of back pains. I have used them ever since, whenever the kidneys would get out of order, and now, at eighty years, am well and hearty, thanks to this grand medicine."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney and Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Wife—There's nothing wonderful about that.

Husband—There isn't, eh! I'd like to see you go the whole evening without talking.—Fliegende Blaetter.

It Rested With Him

Upton Sinclair, discussing the fasting cure that he has done so much to advance, said in New York:

"Fasting has become as popular as appendicitis. I hope, though it won't fall into the same disrepute.

"It's currently believed, you know, that a leading surgeon said to his wife one day:

"'I operated on Mrs. Gobsa Golde for appendicitis last night.'

"'Goodness,' said the lady, 'I wonder who'll have it next!'

"'I don't know,' the surgeon answered, absently; 'I haven't decided yet.'"

Jones had lately taken to lecturing on the teetotal platform. "So you want to marry my daughter, sir! What are your principles? Are you temperate?" he asked of a candidate for the position of son-in-law. "Temperate!" was the reply. "Why, I am so strict that it gives me pain even to find my boots tight."

"Yes, Miss Smith, if I live to 100 I shall never forget the day of my dear wife's death. It was in '95—or '97—or at any rate, before the exhibition."

Generous Jim

Jim Thornton, the vaudeville wit, did not like a certain old-time showman. Once, before the showman died, they gave him a benefit in New York. Thornton was out on the road, but heard of the plan. He telegraphed to the showman: "Hear you are to have a benefit. I hope you will have to have many of them."—Green Book.

IMPOVERISHED BLOOD

A Common and Dangerous Trouble—You Must Enrich the Blood to Escape Danger

Anaemia is simply a lack of blood. It is one of the most common and at the same time most dangerous diseases with which growing girls suffer. It is common because the blood so often becomes impoverished during development, when girls are too frequently allowed to over-study, overwork and suffer from a lack of exercise. It is dangerous because of the stealthiness of its approach, often being well developed before its presence is recognized, and because of its tendency to grow so steadily worse if not promptly checked, that it may run into consumption.

The value of the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be known to every mother in the land. These Pills make new, rich blood, tone the organs and nerves, bring a glow of health to pale, sallow cheeks, and drive away the weakness, headaches, faintness, heart palpitation and loss of energy so noticeable in young girls who are suffering from anaemia. To all such Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an actual life saver. Miss Mabel McTavish, Prince Albert, Sask., says: "In my case I can only say that life had lost its magic; all work was a trial, and even pleasure only a task. When I went up a flight of stairs I was ready to drop from sheer weakness, and I had begun to think that life would be a continued burden. But all this is now changed, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These were recommended to me, and after taking them for about a month I found my health renewed. I could sleep better, my appetite returned, and I was so strong and well that house work was no longer a burden to me. My sister seemed to be going the same way last summer and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were at once sent for, and two boxes made her as well as ever. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are now the prized medicine in our home, and doctor bills have been fewer since we discovered the virtues of this great medicine."

Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"Can I have some shooting on your farm?" asked the visitor.

"By all means," responded the farmer, heartily. "There are two tramps in the barn, a sewing-machine agent at the kitchen door, and the County Council candidate ringing at the front-door bell at this moment. Please go and shoot them all."

An old negro was brought up before the judge, charged with chicken stealing, and when the usual question was propounded, "Guilty or not guilty?" he said: "I don't know, boss; I jest throw myself on the ignorance of the court."—Case and Comment.

"Let good digestion wait on appetite, and health on both!" SHAKESPEARE

They will if you take

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

They correct stomach disorders, assist digestion, and make life worth living again for the victim of dyspepsia. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail them.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited. • Montreal. 35

Stick To It!

Henry Ide, appointed the governor-general of the Philippine Islands by President Roosevelt, has what he calls a one-rule course of conduct for a successful life. It reads like this:

"If you make a good resolution—stick to it.

"If you have a good thought—stick to it.

"If you have a worthy friendship—stick to it.

"If you have an ambition—stick to it.

"If you have a hard task—stick to it.

"If you have a good book—stick to it.

"If you want more friends—stick to it.

"If you have anything to do—stick to it."

Which, when they are all summed, get into the one small sentence:

"Stick to it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

"Here, I say! Be a bit more careful with that razor; that's the second time you've cut me." "Well, well, so it is, but there! I always deduct a halfpenny for every cut. Why, it's nothing for a man to go out of here having won fourpence off me."

For Asthma and Catarrh.—It is one of the chief recommendations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil that it can be used internally with as much success as it can outwardly. Sufferers from asthma and catarrh will find that the Oil when used according to directions will give immediate relief. Many sufferers from these ailments have found relief in the Oil and have sent testimonials.

Mrs. Maloney—"Is your husband a Tariff Reformer or a Free Trader?"

Mrs. Flanagan—"Oh, 'e's a trader right enough. 'E's a dealer in fish, but 'e ain't exactly free, 'cos 'e's just got three months 'ard."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

An eastern Tennessee girl is credited with the following reply to a question as to whether she had been to the fair: "I didn't went. I didn't want to went, and, if I had wanted to went, I couldn't have gotten to gwine."

TELLS THE PUBLIC THE REASON WHY

QUEBEC MAN CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Of Rheumatism, Gravel and Diabetes says he wants other sufferers to have the benefit of his experience.

Rousseau Mills, Portneuff Co., Que., (Special)—"Tell the public Dodd's Kidneys Pills cured me of Gravel, Rheumatism and Diabetes." These are the words of Seraphim Carpentier, of this place.

"For ten years I suffered," Mr. Carpentier continues. "Then I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and decided to try them. Almost from the first they relieved me and now all my Gravel, Diabetes and Rheumatism have entirely left me.

"I want others to know what cured me, because I do not want them to suffer as I have suffered."

There are thousands of just such living proofs in Canada that Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Kidney Disease. If you take the disease early they will cure it easily and quickly and you will be saved much suffering. If you have neglected it and let it reach its more dangerous stages, such as Gravel, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it. They never fail.

Coarse sandpaper should be kept in the kitchen and used for scrubbing kettles that are burned and for removing anything that has stuck to the pan in the process of cooking.

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

To overcome the danger in thawing frozen dynamite, a new form of the explosive has been brought out which freezes very slowly, making the thawing more rapid and safe.

It Is a Liver Pill.—Many of the ailments that man has to contend with have their origin in a disordered liver, which is a delicate organ, peculiarly susceptible to the disturbances that come from irregular habits or lack of care in eating and drinking. This accounts for the great many liver regulators now pressed on the attention of sufferers. Of these there is none superior to Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. Their operation though gentle is effective, and the most delicate can use them.

"Something Like That"

"So he praised my singing?" "Yes, he said it was heavenly." "Did, he, now?" "Well, something like that. He said it was unearthly."

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Always keep alum in the house. It checks bleeding wounds, and for bleeding of the mouth or tongue a wash in cold water in which alum has been dissolved is very effective.

An Englishman went to New York and put up a sign "Established 1804," rather priding himself upon the antiquity of his establishment. The next day his Yankee rival across the street burlesqued his sign this way: "Established yesterday. No old goods on hand."

Doctor (to his cook, who is just leaving)—"Sarah, I am sorry, but I can only give you a very indifferent character."

Sarah—"Well, sir, never mind. Just write it like you do your prescriptions."

Which bores you more—listening to people's troubles or their jokes?

If You Want to be Sure of Quality Buy NA-DRU-CO

Medicinal and Toilet Preparations

You certainly take no chances when you buy any toilet article or medicinal preparation which bears the name NA-DRU-CO and this trade mark.

As soon as you see "NA-DRU-CO" you can be absolutely certain that the article is the very best.

NA-DRU-CO TRADE MARK — ALWAYS LOOK FOR THIS TRADE MARK

The National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, has spent thousands of dollars in perfecting this line of over 125 NA-DRU-CO preparations.

The formulae are the best known to medical science.

The purity and strength of the ingredients are assured by rigid tests.

The compounding is done by expert chemists, who are thoroughly qualified for a work so vital to your health.

Knowing that everything has been done to make them right, we guarantee, positively and unreservedly, each and every NA-DRU-CO preparation. If you find any one unsatisfactory we want you to return it to the druggist from whom you bought it and he will refund your money.

Ask your physician or druggist all about the NA-DRU-CO line. They are men of standing in your community, worthy of your confidence, and in position to tell you, for we will furnish to any member of either profession, on request, a full list of the ingredients in any NA-DRU-CO preparation.

NA-DRU-CO Dyspepsia Tablets Cure sour stomach—heartburn—flatulence—indigestion—chronic dyspepsia.

NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers Stop a headache in 30 minutes. Contain no harmful drug.

NA-DRU-CO Talcum Powder 3 kinds—Violet—Rose—Flesh Color. Gems of refreshment and refinement.

NA-DRU-CO Laxatives Act without any discomfort. Increased doses not needed.

NA-DRU-CO Baby Tablets Relieve Baby's ills. Especially valuable during teething.

NA-DRU-CO Tooth Paste Cleanses throughout—prevents decay—makes the teeth beautifully white.

National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited

Wholesale Branches at:

Halifax—St. John—Montreal—Ottawa—Kingston—Toronto—Hamilton
London—Winnipeg—Regina—Calgary—Nelson—Vancouver—Victoria. 40

Shipping Fever

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER CURE

Influenza, pink eye, epizootic, distemper and all nose and throat diseases cured, and all others, no matter how "exposed," kept from having any of these diseases with SPOHN'S LIQUID DISTEMPER CURE. Three to six doses often cure a case. One 50-cent bottle guaranteed to do so. Best thing for brood mares. Acts on the blood. 50c and $1 a bottle. $5 and $11 a dozen bottles. Druggists and harness shops. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Indiana, U. S. A.

A Hero

Kicker—"My great grandfather carried that drum all through the revolution."

Snicker—"And whenever he sighted the enemy he beat it, I suppose."—Brooklyn Life.

First Girl—"Was your bazaar a great success?"

Second Girl—"I should think so. All the gentlemen had to walk home; they hadn't even a penny in their pockets to pay their tram fares."

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.

Forgetful

"It's frightful how I'm losing my memory! There are three things I never can remember. The first is names; the second is numbers, and the third—gee whiz! Now I've forgotten that, too!"—Fliegende Blaetter.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

Edwin, aged four, owned a picture book in which a fierce looking cow was running after a small boy. He looked at it for a long time, and then carefully closing the book he laid it away. A few days later he got the book again and turned to the picture. Bringing his chubby fist down on the cow, he exclaimed in a tone of triumph, "She ain't caught him yet!"

No Doubt About It

"Is his family tree beyond question, then?"

"I should say so. He can trace it back to the time his ancestors used to swing on it."

Shiloh's Cure quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

"John is gettin' used to public speaking, ain't he?"

"Oh, yes, I remember when you could hardly get him to stand up, an' now you can hardly get him to sit down."

Many inherit weak lungs, and as disease usually assails the weakest point, these persons are continually exposed to attacks of cold and pulmonary disturbances. The speedy use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will be found a preventive and a protection, strengthening the organs so that they are not so liable to derangement from exposure or abrupt atmospheric changes. Bickle's Syrup is cheap and good.

"Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" quoted the impassioned orator.

Then he paused a moment to let it take effect.

"Well," spoke up a half-intoxicated man in the audience, "I'll be the goat. Why should it?"—Exchange.

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Ladies' Chiffon Veils, 2½ yards long, fancy border, in Heliotrope, Navy, Green and Brown **$1.25**

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RESULT OF SEASON'S WORK AT EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Full Report of Experiments Made and Results Attained by Supt. Hutton at the Lacombe Farm.

While the season of 1910 has been dry the yields secured at Lacombe do not indicate that the crops felt the lack of rain to any great degree. The soil of Central Alberta demonstrated its moisture holding power this year and when given a fair chance has produced a fair return even under adverse conditions. From April 1st to August 15th this year we had 8.34 inches which, while considerably more than some sections enjoyed, is away below the average for this period.

All through the district good yields are recorded particularly on breaking of 1909 or summerfallow of that year, which were handled with a view of conserving soil moisture. The soil packer on fall ploughing proved its value in many instances, in that moisture was available for prompt germination and subsequent growth, that on similar soil not so handled was lost through evaporation.

Experiments With Spring Wheat.

All yields of spring wheat are high though some varieties (notably Marquis and Chelsea) do not occupy as high a position in the list as usual. We consider Marquis, however, to be one of the best varieties for this soil having regard to quality of flour produced coupled with early maturity. Following is the standing of the different varieties tested:

	Days Maturing	Yield in 1910 bu	lbs	oz
1. Huron	156	69	35	10
2. Pringle's Champlain	156	65	54	6
3. Preston	156	65	50	10
4. Riga	151	65	18	12
5. Red Fife	160	64		
6. White Fife	165	63	56	4
7. Stanley	156	63	13	2
8. Bishop	157	60	50	10
9. Marquis	156	59	28	2
10. Chelsea	156	53	5	10
x11. Century	141	47	45	
x12. "Reg." Red Fife	139	47	30	

"x" Sown April 21st.

Testing Different Quantities Of Seed Per Acre.

The test of different quantities of seed has resulted in favor of what might be considered heavy seeding with wheat, oats and barley. This is in opposition to the theories of certain writers who have been dealing with dry land conditions in the Western States, but these figures are supported in the main by the results of previous years and in consequence we advise to test out the results of thin and heavy seeding before going to the extreme in reducing the quantity of seed per acre. I would draw attention to the effect of increasing the quantity of seed per acre upon the length of time required to mature the crop as well as to the increased yield from the heavier sowing.

	Days Maturing	Wt. of Straw	Yield in 1910. bu	lbs	oz
Marquis ¾ bus.	156	5670	45	30	
Marquis 1¼ bus.	148	5645	49	54	6
Marquis 1¾ bus.	149	5769	58	50	10
Marquis 2¼ bus.	145	5872	62	7	8
Marquis 2¾ bus.	144	6018	63	41	4

Spring wheat was sown at different dates from March 31st to April 28th. The season was favorable for maturing late sown grain for the delayed rains helped the late sown plots to fill out. The grain sown April 14th was ready for harvesting six days earlier than that sown April 28th and while the last sown gave a yield of 63 bus., 41 lbs., per acre being ten bushels more than that sown two weeks before yet I consider the early maturity quite as desirable as a heavy yield. It is not likely that this order would hold on average seasons for as a rule the first sowing of wheat not only mature first but give the largest yield.

Commercial Fertilizers for Spring Wheat.

With a view to determining the value of commercial fertilizers when applied to grain crops on old land which has been growing grain for about fifteen years experiments have been conducted covering this point for the last two years. The results given below while indicating that different combinations of fertilizers will increase the yield, the increase is not sufficient to pay for the cost of fertilizer the first year except in one instance. Following is the result:

Name of fertilizer	Amt. applied per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Yield per acre bu.	lb.	Val. of crop minus cost of fer. when valu. at 85c
Check Plot			49	5	$41.72
Acid Phos.	300	$6.18	61	41	37.29
Mur. of Potsh.	120	4.33			
Nitrate of Soda	120	4.63			
Nitrate of Soda	120	4.63	61	46	41.69
Acid Phos.	300	6.18			
Acid Phos.	300	6.18	61	16	41.36
Mur. of Potsh.	120	4.33			
Mur. of Potsh.	120	4.33	60	22	42.35
Nitrate of Soda	120	4.63			

Experiments With Winter Wheat.

The last two springs the snow has gone quite early and the nights following have been cold and the days warm we have had therefore quite a period of alternate thawing and freezing. Under these conditions winter wheat has always come through much better on breaking or on land ploughed out of timothy than on summerfallow. Our varieties for this year were all sown on summerfallow and were not considered worth while leaving this spring. Experiments in quantities of seed and dates of sowing were sown on land ploughed out of timothy sod after the hay was cut in 1909. The results in the quantities of seed test bear out the work of previous years except that formerly there has been a slight falling off in yield past the one bushel and a half seed per acre. This year the Alberta Red gave the largest yield when sown at the rate of two bushels per acre while Dawson's Golden Chaff reached its maximum at one and one-quarter bushels of seed per acre. The increase from one-quarter of a bushel to two bushels of seed reduced the length of time required to mature by ten days. The following tables show the results with the two varieties Alberta Red and Dawson's Golden Chaff:

Quantities of seed	Dawson's Golden Chaff yield per ac. bu.	lbs.	oz.	Alberta Red yield per ac. bu.	lbs.	oz.
¼ bushel				15	5	10
½ bushel	8	5	10	27	33	12
¾ bushel	24			29	26	4
1¼ bushel	31	30		45	41	4
1½ bushel	49	35	10	49	18	12
1½ bushel	43	43	2	50	48	12
1¾ bushel	28	43	2	52	30	
2 bushel	25	15		52	11	4

As in previous years winter wheat sown about the middle of August has given larger yields than when sown either earlier or later. The first sowing was made on August 2nd, 1909, and sowings were made of both Dawson's Golden Chaff and Alberta Red one week apart up to September 12th. The highest yield of Alberta Red was 45 bus., 41 lbs., per acre sown on August 16th. The sowings of Dawson's Golden Chaff made August 9th and 16th tied with a yield of 31 bus. 30 lbs.

Experiments With Oats.

Among the varieties of oats tested Banner though not heading the list is one of our best varieties. Abundance also stands well up. The past season did not appear to be as favorable for oats as for wheat. The following table shows the varieties tested and their standing:

	Days Maturing	Yield per ac. bu.	lbs.
1. White Giant	140	88	8
2. Tartar King	133	82	2
3. Swedish Select	133	80	10
4. Abundance	140	79	14
5. Banner	140	78	18
6. Danish Island	140	77	22
7. Lincoln	140	77	22
8. Thousand Dollar	133	75	30
9. "Regen't'd" Banner	140	75	30
10. Improved American	133	73	8
1. Garton's "Regenerated" Abundance 7 bu.	132	73	8
12. Improved Ligowo	133	72	12
13. Irish Victor	133	72	12
14. Twentieth Century	140	70	20
15. Pioneer	133	70	20
16. Virginia White	133	70	20
17. Golden Beauty	140	68	28
18. Siberian	140	67	32
19. Montgomery	134	67	17
20. Bedrock	133	64	14
21. Alsasman	133	64	14
22. Wide Awake	134	63	33
23. Gold Rain	134	56	16
24. Poland	120	55	5
25. Dawson	122	44	4
26. Orloff	120	30	30

Quantities of Seed.

With different quantities of seed per acre a range from one bushel to four and one-half decreased the number of days required to mature by ten and increased the yield by twenty nine bushels per acre. From two and one-half to three and one-half bushels of seed per acre usually gives the largest yields here.

	Days Maturing	Wt. of Straw	Yield in 1910. bu.	lbs.
Banner 1 bu.	141	4680	91	26
Banner 1½ bu.	140	5595	100	5
Banner 2 bu.	139	5550	99	24
Banner 2½ bu.	138	6135	137	7
Banner 3 bu.	133	4410	110	10
Banner 3½ bu.	131	5010	129	24
Banner 4 bu.	131	4860	134	4
Banner 4½ bu.	131	4980	128	28

Dates of Sowing.

Banner oats were sown one week apart from March 31st to May 12th. The earliest sown oats required one hundred and fifty-one days to mature while the last sown matured in one hundred and eighteen days. The heaviest yield was secured from the plot sown April 28th which made 157 bus. 2 lbs. per acre. The question may arise as to the reason the oats on these plots yielded at a higher rate than the oats sown in the test of varieties. The explanation is that the land on which these tests were conducted was ploughed earlier in the season of 1909 and being well worked down had a chance to store more moisture than the later ploughed land on which the variety tests of oats were carried on.

Dates of Seeding Oats	Days Maturing	Yield bu.	lbs.
Bander Mar. 31st	151	125	10
Banner Apr. 7th	144	116	16
Banner Apr. 14th	132	122	22
Banner Apr. 21st	123	135	
Banner Apr. 28th	123	157	2
Banner May 5th	118	143	5
Banner May 12th	118	141	6

Experiments With Barley.

Thirteen varieties of six-rowed barley and ten varieties of two rowed were tested at Lacombe in 1910. The barley Guy Mayle received from Montana stands well as does also the O.A.C. No. 21, Mensury is this year eleventh in the list of six rowed varieties. The largest yield of six-rowed varieties is 80 bus. per acre being reached by Stella and Guy Mayle while Nugent stood last with 53 bus. 36 lbs. per acre. Following is the standing of the six rowed varieties:

	Days Maturing	Yield in 1910 bu.	lbs.
1. Stella	123	80	
2. Guy Mayle	114	80	
3. Claude	128	79	3
4. O.A.C. No. 21	119	77	39
5. Odessa	119	77	24
6. Yale	124	77	24
7. Albert	128	73	6
8. Trooper	123	71	12
9. Hulless	128	67	24
10. Mensury	119	63	36
11. Ma field	119	63	6
12. Oderbruch	119	58	6
13. Nugent	119	53	36

For the first time in the history of this Farm, two-rowed varieties of barley have out yielded the six-rowed. Among the varieties which we are recommending are Invincible and Standwell. The objections raised to the two-rowed varieties are first that they are more inclined to lodge and second that as a rule they require a greater length of time to mature. The highest yielding variety was this year Swedish Chevalier with 85 bus. per acre and the lowest Beaver with 44 bus. 18 lbs. per acre.

Experiments with both six-rowed and two-rowed barley with different quantities of seed and different dates of sowing have been carried on this year and the results with barley indicate that the heavier seeding increased the yield and reduced the time necessary to mature as was the case with the wheat and oats. Though increasing the quantity of seed from one bushel up to three bushels per acre with both two-rowed and six-rowed barley we did not reach that point where the yields began to decline, except in the case of the Invincible barley where two and one-half bushels of seed gave a yield of 81 bus. 12 lbs. while three bushels made 80 bus. 30 lbs. Mensury barley sown at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre gave a yield of 83 bus. 6 lbs. while one bushel more of seed increased the yield by 5 bus. 30 lbs.

These same two varieties of barley represented the two and six-rowed types in the dates of sowing test. Seedings were made on March 31st continuing at intervals of one week up to May 12th. Owing, no doubt, to the late rains following hard on the dry weather which promoted a large root development the late sown barley gave phenominal yields. The plot of Invincible sown May 12th yielded at the rate of 103 bus. 36 lbs. per acre. Speaking generally the order in which spring grains should be sown judging from the average of our results is: Wheat,

(Continued on Opposite Page).

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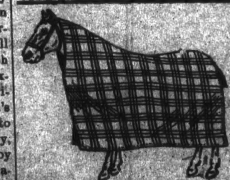

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Result of Season's Work at the Experimental Farm

(Continued From Opposite Page)

barley and oats, seedings of wheat to commence as early as the land is in condition.

Soil Packing.

The land on which the soil packing tests were conducted this year was ploughed out of timothy sod in the summer of 1909. The packer followed the plough immediately and the land was disced and thoroughly fall worked. Simply the use of the packer after the drill is responsible for the increased yields shown in the following table. The differences are quite sufficient to warrant the use of the packer particularly when it is remembered that all the land was packed in 1909 and judging from our experience the use of the packer on fall ploughing by conserving soil moisture will bring about as great an increase as is shown here by the use of this implement following the grain drill. In 1909 the use of the packer as compared with land where it was not used at all increased the yield 11.9 per cent and in 1908 by 23.25 per cent. The use of the packer is advised immediately after the breaker, the plough (whether fall or spring) and after the grain drill.

(The make referred to is the surface type of packer.)

	Days Maturing	Wt. of Straw	Yield in '10 bu.	lbs.
Chelsea packed	141	5898	55	41
Chelsea unpacked	135	4785	50	15
Banner packed	123	4890	135	
Banner unpacked	123	4110	131	16
Mensury packed	114	5130	81	42
Mensury unpacked	119	3690	74	18

Peas.

The yield of peas has been quite satisfactory this year. The following are the first seven varieties in the list of fourteen tested.

	Yield in 1910 bu.	lbs.
1. Prussian Blue	43	
2. MacKay	38	
3. Early Harvest	37	11
4. Chancellor	37	
5. Prince	36	30
6. Picton	35	
7. Arthur	33	22½

Corn.

Eleven varieties of corn were tested this year. None of these came to full maturity but made sufficient growth to provide a larger amount of fodder per acre. The weights given below are for the total green crop on the date of cutting September 9th. Following is the standing and yield of the first six sorts.

	Yield in 1910 tons	lbs.
1. Longfellow	21	1327
2. White Capped Yellow Dent	18	938
3. Golden Dent	17	1196
4. Selected Leaming	17	848
5. Angel of Midnight	17	267
6. North-Western Dent	16	1686

Roots.

Owing to the dry spring seed of mangels and sugar beets did not germinate very well. The yield of turnips is good. Hall's Westbury turnip stands first with 31 tons, 1096 lbs. per acre. Of the twelve varieties tested Hall's Westbury, Rennie's Prize, Mammoth Clyde, Jumbo, Hartley's Bronze and Derby Bronze Top occupy the first six places in the order named.

Comparison in the varieties of mangels is scarcely fair on account of lack of uniformity in germination of seed. Half Sugar White with 12 tons 948 lbs. stands first.

The Improved Short White lead the list of five varieties of carrots with 6 tons 804 lbs.

Of three varieties of sugar beets French Very Rich yielded 6 tons 728 lbs. per acre while Vilmorin's Improved showed the highest sugar content with 13.4 per cent.

Potatoes.

Twenty-seven varieties of potatoes were tested of which the three leading varieties are Table Talk 577 bus. 37 lbs. with 85 per cent marketable; Holborn's Abundance 534 bus. 36 lbs. with 90 per cent marketable; British Queen 524 bus. 42 lbs. with 85 per cent marketable, other good varieties are Country Gentleman, Ashleaf Kidney and Rochester Rose.

Grasses and Clovers.

Western Rye Grass and Timothy have given the largest yields while alfalfa continues to do well. Turkestan alfalfa yielded this year 2 tons and Russian alfalfa 2 tons 256 lbs. per acre. Letters were written in June to one hundred and fifty farmers living north of Calgary to whom inoculated soil was sent in 1909, inquiring as to their success with alfalfa. Of all those reporting only one reports a failure. We feel fairly safe in saying that alfalfa will succeed whenever intelligently handled.

G. H. Hutton,
Superintendent.

The following table gives the results obtained from the use of various combinations of fertilizer with potatoes:

	Amt. per acre	Cost of fertilizer	Yield bu.	lbs.	Value minus cost of fertilizer when valued at 50c per bu.	35c per bu.
Nitrate of Soda	200	$7.72	477	24	$213.78	$142.11
Acid Phosphate	400	8.24				
Muriate of Potash	250	9.02				
Acid Phosphate	400	8.24	501	36	234.74	159.60
Nitrate of Soda	200	7.72				
Muriate of Potash	250	9.02	484		225.74	152.14
Acid Phosphate	400	8.24				
Muriate of Potash	250	9.02	371	48	169.16	113.38
Nitrate of Soda	200	7.72				
Sulphate of Potash	250	9.27	536	48	259.13	178.61
Muriate of Potash	250	9.02	402	36	192.28	131.88
Check Plot			330		165.00	115.00

Resolutions Passed at L.I.D. Convention

Held at Red Deer on November 22nd and 23rd.

No. 1. That sub section 10 of section 48 read "eight hours" instead of "ten hours."

No. 2. Before any property be registered as a sub-division, that the registrar compel the owner or agent of such sub-divided property to furnish a statement from the Secretary-Treasurer of the Local Improvement District in which said land is situated, showing that all taxes levied against such property have been paid.

No. 3. In the event of any City, Town or Village extending its boundaries, such City, Town or Village shall pay to the Local Improvement District interested all arrears of taxes due on said area and such arrears of taxes shall become an asset of the City, Town or village interested.

No. 4. That the Department get out a stock sheet so that at the end of each year all implements belonging to Districts can be entered thereon, where such implements are at close of season and in what condition they are. Such sheet to be in keeping of each Secretary-Treasurer and a duplicate copy to be sent to the Department with the annual returns of the District.

No. 5. That taxes on all lots in any sub-division be raised to $1.00 per lot instead of 25c per lot as at present.

No. 6. In view of the fact that there is some doubt as to the present Ordinance authorizing the Secretary-Treasurer to collect arrears of taxes by distraint, that section 59 of the Act be amended so as to include either current tax or arrears of taxes.

No. 7. In order that all the facts possible be considered by the Surveyor before making a proposed survey, that the Government request their surveyors to confer with a committee of the council, if possible, before making the survey.

No. 8. Resolved that the Provincial Government be asked to pass legislation to admit of the Province being divided into areas of about nine townships and provision made for the residents of these areas to be organized as municipalities or Local Improvement Districts as the majority wish.

No. 9. Whereas during the last six years, since the present Local Improvement Districts were organized, councils have been making requests for deviations from the road allowances, and have been securing agreements from the owners of the land for the purchase of the amount of land for deviations, sending such agreements to the Department of Public Works with the recommendation that the Agreement should be completed and the necessary survey made by the Department.

And whereas the same answer has been received in almost every case from the Department to the effect that the matter will be attended to the first time the Government Engineer is in the district,

And whereas in many cases this work has been delayed for several years owing to the fact that the engineer did not visit the district,

Be it therefore resolved that the Minister of Public Works be informed of this delay, and that he be requested to remedy same either by the appointment of more engineers or surveyors or by seeing that the present work now waiting on the files is completed, as such delay is causing great inconvenience to all the districts affected.

That the Department of Public Works be requested to instruct all department road inspectors to confer with the councils of Local Improvement Districts when Government work is being laid out, as the present plan is not conducive to systematic or harmonious work between the Department and the Local Improvement District Councils.

No. 10. Whereas the Province of Alberta receives at present time from the Federal Government the sum of three hundred and ninety thousand dollars or thereabouts in lieu of Provincial Lands, and

Whereas the amounts appropriated and expended on rural roads throughout the Province in the past few years have been altogether inadequate to meet the need, and

Whereas it is desirable that a fixed annual appropriation be made for rural road construction, such appropriation to increase automatically as population increases, and

Whereas it is absolutely essential, both for the business development of the Province and also for the moral, social and educational well-being of the rural population thereof, that good roads be provided as speedily as possible, so as to give the farmers and settlers reasonable access to markets, and to places of worship, schools and other social centres.

Therefore be it resolved that the amount received by the Province annually from the Federal Government in lieu of lands, is for the land, and should be expended for the benefit of the land, in building up the rural roads of the Province, and this Convention respectfully requests the Honorable Minister of Public Works to introduce legislation to this effect at this session of the legislature.

No. 11. Resolved that any person over eighteen years of age holding land in Local Improvement District be qualified to vote.

No. 12. That form "D" as given, 1908 amendments, be amended by striking out the words "such land" and substituting therefor "all his lands."

No. 13. Resolved that no survey for a new road in a Local Improvement District be made without the Council has first investigated the matter. And that in the event of a difference of opinion between the Council and the surveyor as to where the road should be located that the matter be referred to the ratepayers of the division in which the road is located and that the decision of a two-thirds majority of the ratepayers of the Division for or against a surveyed road be passed by the Council and Government and carried into effect.

Where a petition signed by a majority of the ratepayers of a District for the cancellation of an old surveyed road and the survey of a new road that has been passed by the Council, that the surveyor be shown over the ground by a councillor of the District and a ratepayer who has signed such petition.

No. 14. That the minimum rate of taxation be fixed at three cents per acre and the maximum at ten cents per acre.

When you have a cold get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will soon fix you up all right and will ward off any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Sold by dealers everywhere.

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EDISON PHONOGRAPH

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The best Christmas present is something all can enjoy. All can and do enjoy the Edison Phonograph.

If every member of the family would take the money he or she expects to use to buy presents for the other members of the family and put it together, there will be enough not only to buy an Edison Phonograph, but also a large supply of Records.

There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Edison Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us.

Edison Phonographs, $16.50 to $200.00. Edison Standard Records, 40c. Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long), 65c. Edison Grand Opera Records, 85c. to $2.50.

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A 2.25 line of Tweed Trousers for 200

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Special Value in Cheviot Tuxedo Suits at $29.00 and Full Dress Suits at $35.00

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Your cream patronage is solicited. Our endeavor is to give our patrons satisfaction. Write us and have our wagons call on you.

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CURE DISEASES OF MEN
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NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

Of Local Interest

Mrs. Collier will not receive again until January 12.

Mrs. Halpin will not receive again until January 19th.

Mrs. McDermott will not receive again until the third Wednesday in January.

Beautiful stock of Japanese china at Mrs. Mobley's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Tice left today for Upland, Cal., where they will spend the winter.

Bailey has two wagons, 1 good as new for $40.00 the other goes at $35.00.—See Bailey.

R. G. Gilmour is putting up an open air rink on the old school grounds and will have it open to the public in a few days.

The new opera chairs for the Comet Theatre have arrived and are being put in place as rapidly as possible.

The town is well supplied with picture shows at present. We have now two splendid amusement halls with continuous performance nightly from 8 o'clock till 11.

Among the many pretty Christmas windows in town, the McDermid Drug Co.'s is one of the most artistic. A look at it gives one the real Christmas feeling.

Don't overlook the big drawing contest at Lacombe Furniture Store. That brass bed and chair is going to go to some one.

Rev. Thos. Powell was in Ponoka last Sunday preaching Missionary sermons. He will occupy his own pulpit next Sunday morning and evening.

A new shipment of fancy sets of dishes just in at the Lacombe Furniture Store. Special prices.

The Pekin is putting on some very sensational pictures these days, Manager Thompson having signed up with one of the biggest firms in the film business. He will make a specialty of Imps and Bisons—old favorites all over the world.

Go to the Lacombe Furniture Store for rocking horses, doll carriages, boys sleighs, wagons, and wheel barrows, hand painted china centre table covers, couch covers, lace curtains, and all kinds of staple and fancy furniture.

Mrs. McDermott and Mrs. Collier entertained last Thursday afternoon at the residence of the former. About seventy guests assembled, and a most enjoyable time was spent. The musical entertainment was provided by the celebrated Lynch orchestra, of Edmonton.

The scholars of St. Andrew's Sabbath school are preparing for their Christmas entertainment which will be held in the basement of the church on Thursday evening Dec. 22nd at 8 o'clock.

For Sale — Show cases, safe, computing grocers scale, gasoline lamps, silver spoons, knives, forks, screens, framed pictures, small tables, chairs, house furniture. Apply at this office.

Look Here! We have three 6 octave piano case organs that will sell at a special price during this month. Call in and let us talk it over with you.—Lacombe Furniture Store.

E. P. Hughes' sale on Wednesday last was most successful, and everything offered was sold at good prices. C. F. Damron was in the box, and his persuasive ways brought Mr. Hughes four hundred dollars more than he expected.

A snap—A quarter section with homestead improvements eight miles from Lacombe, seven miles from Blackfalds, can be bought at eight dollars per acre. Good soil plenty of timber for firewood. Terms cash. Apply to James McNicol, Blackfalds.

On Friday evening last Manager Shillsto opened the moving picture season at the new Comet Theatre. He has secured a first class machine of the latest design, and has made arrangements for a continuous supply of the very highest class picture plays.

Two of Lacombe's most popular young people, Miss M. Talbot, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Talbot, and Mr. R. J. Scott, will be married this afternoon at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Dr. Harrington. Rev. M. White will officiate. Mr. and Mrs. Scott will leave on the 5.30 southbound for a honeymoon trip to eastern cities. They will be away about three months, and on their return will take up their residence in Lacombe.

A nice pipe is always an acceptable gift to a smoker. We have just the kind you want.—McDermid Drug Co.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shirkey started on this 7th for Spokane where Mrs. Shirkey, who has been in poor health for some time will try the mineral baths. They will also visit the other coast cities during their absence.

The first of the series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church was given on Monday night by Rev. C. H. Huestis M.A., of Red Deer, and his subject was "The Making of a Man." The lecture was a splendid combination of wisdom and humor and was listened to very attentively by a fair sized audience. The lecturer led the audience on step by step showing the steps necessary to build up a full man. All were delighted with the lecture and if the ones to follow are as good as the first one, several splendid evenings are in store for those who attend.

Red Deer has instituted a great publicity campaign. Gross lying is the means being used to attain the desired end. In a recent boost it is advertised that nine railway lines centre at Red Deer. As a matter of fact Red Deer can boast of just half as many railways as Lacombe—and we can only boast of two. If the truth is not good enough to boost a town the town is not worth boosting. If we told only half the truth about Lacombe we would be accused of prevaricating, and we prefer merely inviting intending settlers to come and see for themselves. As a town and district Lacombe has her fair sister on the Red Deer river calling for help.

Miss Alice Kennedy
Leading Lady of Portello Co. at the Comet Theatre Thursday and Friday.

The third of the advent addresses on the "Parables of the Kingdom" was delivered in St. Cyprian's church on Sunday last. Taking his text from Proverbs 3-13-15 the Rector expounded the third pair of Parables of St. Matthew 13—the Treasure Trove and the Pearl Merchant. Some of the points in the address, emphasized and illustrated from other scriptures and life were as follows: The happy man is the wise man. The wise man is he who esteems things at their true worth. One's own soul being valued first, other souls second. The temporal blessings assured to those who seek first the Kingdom, third. The intrinsic worth of the Kingdom was the main theme. A true estimate of its value would lead men to sell all in order to obtain it. Even goodnesses must be subordinated to goodness.

The officers of Alexandra Chapters, No. 4, O. E. S. Lacombe, will be installed on Tuesday, December 20th, 1911 at 8 p. m.

The Installation will be public to members and those eligible to become members, viz. all Master Masons, their wives, sisters, mothers, daughters, etc. W. Bro. A. M. Campbell will act as Grand Marshal.

Lunch will be served after Installation. All eligible are kindly requested to attend.

R. W. N. E. Carruthers
P. G. Patron,
Installing Officer.

BORN.

Switzer—At Lacombe on Tuesday, December 13, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Switzer, a daughter.

St. Cyprian's Church.

Wednesday, Dec. 14th, adult Bible Class 8 p. m.

Sunday, Dec. 18th, services at 11 a. m., 7 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes 3 p. m.

On Thursday, Dec. 15th, the Women's Guild will hold a 10c tea and sale of Christmas presents at the Rectory, 3 to 6 p. m.

Full services will be held on Christmas Day and a Watchnight service on the last of the year.

Don't forget the 10 cent tea and sale of presents at the Rectory on Thursday, 3 to 6 p.m.

At The Comet.

On Thursday, December 15 and Friday, December 16, Manager Shillsto of the Comet Theatre has one of the biggest and best surprises in store for all, when he presents the Popular Portello Company, direct from Calgary. The Portello Company is one of the strongest companies of its kind in existence. The management of the Comet has had quite a few companies in his Theatre, this season, but none of them come as highly recommended as this company. Thursday night the offering will be that marvelous, mysterious, and wierd high class drama "The House of a Thousand Candles" the play that has pleased more theatre-going people than any play before the public today. Wierd in its entirety with a pretty love story, good wholesome comedy and excellent and exciting situations "The House of a Thousand Candles" will be a revelation to all that attend Thursday night at the Comet.

Friday, Dec. 16, the sweetest story ever told, the story that has been read by our mothers, grandmothers, and great grandmothers, and in fact nearly all the English reading people, the play that never has failed to please namely "Lena Rivers" will be presented by this Sterling company. "Lena Rivers" the story of the poor little girl deserted by her father and left an orphan through the death of her mother and reared and protected by her grandmother, is a story full of heart interest, and an abundance of good side splitting comedy. Miss Alice Kennedy the clever little leading lady of the Portello company has played the role of "Lena Rivers" for over Nine Hundred performances. Throughout the United States and Canada and the press and public have been profuse in their praise of her work. Jack Westerman, America's favorite Comedian will be seen at his best, while the rest of the company will be seen in equally as strong parts. This is an opportunity that all should avail themselves of a chance that does not come very often, that of seeing a good company in good plays.

Livestock on the Farm.

Supt. G. H. Hutton of the experimental farm at Lacombe, recently addressed the farmers at Strome on the subject of livestock raising.

In opening his remarks Mr. Hutton said the topic upon which he had been asked to speak was one in which every farmer should take a live interest, because the district which takes an interest in the raising of live stock is in a better position to look forward to the future than that which confines itself solely to the production of grain. It is of high importance that our farmers should give their attention to stock, because in a country which only grows grain there is not that interest in the work throughout the year that is necessary to a continuance on the farm. With a purely grain farm there is a rush for six months and then six months of idleness, and this has a tendency to tire the individual and make him look for other and more engrossing employment, and is the cause of some giving up their farms and going to British Columbia to engage in fruit farming and in other lines. Good live stock farms will give an interest all the year round. Men like to handle living creatures and the breeding of cattle provides that which is lacking on the majority of farms in this country. There is another reason why our farmers should go in for cattle raising and that is to prevent the exhaustion of the soil. At present this need is not felt, but it will not be long before it will be. This reminded the speaker of a man near Saskatoon, who remarked that he intended to go on raising wheat until the soil was worn out; then he would sell to some tenderfoot and move farther west and take up some more new land. This kind of man was not a good citizen, and was not the kind which could be of any benefit to the country. The question was often asked, said Mr. Hutton, as to what breed of cattle a man should go in for. This was not a matter of importance. The whole thing lay in the man; then the man can do anything. It did not matter much which breed was taken up, any kind would prove profitable. The dairy interest is one which is capable of great development. There were very few cows in the province now that average over 2,500 lbs. of milk in a year, but one man had succeeded in getting 10,000 lbs. in 182 days and from that quantity he got 500 lbs. of butter. He was offered $1,000 for that cow, but refused it. This showed that that man understood the benefit of having a good cow, and that he realized its value. Another man in Missouri had a cow from which he got 17,000 lbs. of milk.

These facts showed that there was great room for improvement in our dairy branch of agriculture, and they showed the great possibilities which lay in front of our farmers. They also demonstrated the truth of his previous remark that a great deal lay in the man. There were great possibilities in profit from porkers. Of late farmers have been getting from 7c to 9c per lb. for hogs and there was a good profit in them all at that price as it ought not to cost them more than 3½c in summer and 4½c in winter to produce them. It it costs more than that there is something wrong with the management. It may be that we shall not get that price continuously, but if we consider that we should have a population of a million and a half in Alberta within the next ten years, it does not seem as if the price of hogs would be much lower than it is now.

Speaking of beef breeding Mr. Hutton said it had not been quite as satisfactory as it might be of late, but perhaps that was due to the fact that we are passing through a period of transition from the big ranch to the quarter section farm, but in a few years prices will go up. A man is not long in getting his money back when he uses good sires. The Alberta farmer should receive better returns than those of Ontario. It is a fact that the shrinkage takes place only in the first few days, so that shipping to the Montreal market there would be practically no more shrinkage in the Alberta stock than in those of Ontario. Then again we must consider that our feed is very much cheaper and that the animals require no care in winter. Another consideration is the fact that they can be fed damaged grain and a very high price for it obtained in this way. At the experimental farm last winter they fed 18 two-year-olds 108 days, feeding them lightly at first and gradually getting them up to 12 lbs. of damaged grain per day. This was a no-grade grain, and they realized 1.28¼ per pound on it, aggregating a profit of $306.58 on the bunch. There were 19 animals at the beginning, but one of them died and deducting this loss they cleared an average of $14.35 on each. This does not include interest or labor, which would probably amount to $46, leaving a net profit of $262.85 on the 19 animals. This showed that there was a good profit in feeding grain to stock, as 33 bushels of wheat to the acre at 1.28¼ was no small return. The profit on hogs would show equally large. Mr. Hutton contended that the outlook for horses was also very good, notwithstanding the introduction of automobiles, gasoline engines for ploughing and other work, there would always be a good demand for horses and it would pay to raise them. Bank interest is nothing to horse breeding. Sheep and poultry were also profitable branches of farming and brought good returns for the money and labor invested. He reiterated that live stock would play no mean part in building up homes in this Western Country, because it supplied an interest that is not possible in a purely grain farm. It did not make any difference what the breed was, but it should be of the best blood that can be procured in its class. Our climate is excellent and our facilities for raising high class stock are of the best so that we are in a splendid position to compete in this line with any other country in the world. There was another point well worth consideration, and that was on a purely grain farm the soil continually depleted and it was only a question when exhaustion took place. On a mixed farm there was returned to the soil at least 50 per cent of grain growing chemicals, and it was therefore renewed from year to year.

Mr. Malcolm said he was at the farm last winter while the stock referred to by Mr. Hutton were being being fed and noticed that they were not sheltered except an open shed closed on one side which acted as a wind break.

Mr. Wm. Lindsay asked the cause of the death of the steer which had been alluded to.

Mr. Hutton said it was due to overfeeding. They had two and three-year-olds together, but this year they only had three-year-olds. If they were going to feed two-year-olds again they would have them all of that age and feed them less. At the farm they have a water tank, with a galvanized heater which feeds from the top. One fire in the morning serves to keep the ice from forming, and the cattle can get all the water they want. It is essential that stock should have an ample supply of water, else they will overfeed and thus injure themselves. In answer to a question, Mr. Hutton said the three-year-old stock would eat up from 15 lbs. to 20 lbs. per day.

Mr. Schluttenhofer asked which was the more profitable to feed for milk: wheat or oats.

Mr. Hutton said if it were in his case he would sell the wheat and feed the oats, buying bran.

Mr. Schluttenhofer said that was what he was doing, but he did not know but what it might be better to feed wheat.

Mr. Hutton—You are doing quite right.

Mr. Schluttenhofer said that he had tried alfalfa, and found it to be a failure in this country. What was the reason? The first year it was a good height, the next year it was shorter and the third year it was not more than six inches.

Mr. Hutton said this was due to the fact that it had not been inoculated. At the farm they had tested this and the result was three times the production from inoculated alfalfa, to that which had not been tested.

Mr. S. H. Brookes asked if alfalfa should be grown alone or with another crop.

Mr. Hutton said it was better if grown alone.

Mr. Brooks said he had found that timothy was the best crop for the farmer.

Mr. Hutton said that alfalfa, if inoculated, would pay five times as well as timothy. The first trouble is with the inoculation, but after that there will be no trouble and it will keep on for years.

Mr. Brooks—Do you mean to say it will keep on giving a crop for 4 or 5 years.

Mr. Hutton—Yes, for 50 years. Of course, no one in this country has grown it for fifty years, but in California this had been the experience.

When your feet are wet and cold, and your body chilled through and through from exposure, take a big dose of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, bathe your feet in hot water before going to bed, and you are almost certain to ward off a severe cold. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Tolstoy and His Teachings.

The news which came early last month that Tolstoy had suddenly determined to go away from his home to die in solitude, called forth afresh expressions of the diverse views taken of the man and his teachings. Many people have regarded him with doubts of his sincerity, if not of his complete sanity, his later writings moving their minds to pity, or repulsion. There have been severe criticisms of alleged contrasts between his teachings and his practice. The numerous photographs showing him in the Russian peasant costume working in the fields have created in many minds the impression that he was, during the closing years of his life, something of a poser. Mr. Roosevelt, in an article in the Outlook in May of last year, even went so far as to say that Tolstoy had in him "certain dreadful qualities of the moral pervert." But it may be doubted whether the ex-President, with all his strenuous versatility, is capable of sympathetically understanding a nature so completely different from his own as Tolstoy's was.

In thinking over what Tolstoy was and what work he did in the world, we think first of the writer whose books stand among the greatest masterpieces of literature, and then of the man who forsook art to devote himself to the attempt to realize the teachings of Christ as they impressed themselves on his mind. Those who have been his condemners need not fear that many will follow his example. Incidentally he was excommunicated from the Russian Church by the Holy Synod; in regard to which matter the Countess Tolstoy wrote a letter of protest to the Procurator of the Holy Synod in which she declared, in a manner worthy of Tolstoy himself that "the real renegades are not those who wander away in search of truth, but those who, placed at the head of the Church, act as spiritual executioners."

Whatever may be thought of some of his teachings as mistaken, and of his efforts to make the world better as misdirected, he was beyond question, one of the world-figures of his time. There seems good reason to believe that the nobility of his character, as a prophet of human brotherhood, will impress itself upon the memory of succeeding generations. What the future will do with his doctrines, no one can say. As for their effect upon his own people, a writer who has studied Russia has said that it is quite possible that the Russians of fifty years hence may revive Tolstoyism as a religious cult, with a mythical figure of Tolstoy in the background, and around his name a great tangle of traditions which the man himself would regard with horror.

Every family has need of a good reliable liniment. For sprains, bruises, soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains there is none better than Chamberlain's. Sold by dealers everywhere.

I have my views of right and wrong, and they are strict and straight; no man can my approval gain, unless he goes my pace. He must admit that I'm the fount of crime and of truth; I am a beacon for the old, a signpost for the youth; he must admit that when I speak all little dogs should hush; when I say "Halt," he'll straight way stop; when I say "Go," he'll rush. And if he should dispute my word, or in obeisance fail, the proper place for him to be is in the county jail. Some spineless creatures say to me that session is the goods to touch the hard and sinful hearts in human neighborhoods; they say that men are mostly good, and open to appeals—but I believe in hanging men, and breaking them on wheels. Alas, a soft, decadent age has banished block and rack; we cannot boil offenders now, or drown them in a sack! We cannot use the iron boot, or flog them or impale, but we can sarcely fashion laws to send them all to jail!

Live Mink Wanted.

I will pay $2 more for live mink than you can get from any fur dealer for the skins. Express to L. & A. Boode, Innisfail; or O. Boode, Lacombe.

Woman Wanted.

Middle aged woman wanted to work on farm. Good wages to suitable party. Apply to Mrs. L. M. Graham, Canyon P.O.

Boarders Wanted

Board and room can be obtained at the residence of Mrs. Gideon, Trimble Ave. Also meals. Apply on premises.

AUCTION SALE.

Pure bred Angus cattle, horses, implements, etc.

Under instructions from Mr. J. A. Collicutt I will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, one-half mile south of Blackfalds, on

FRIDAY, December 16th
Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp

Horses, 8 head.
22 head of Reg. Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
Lot of Implements.

Terms.—All sums at and under $20.00 Cash. Over that amount 12 months time will be given on purchaser furnishing joint bankable note bearing 8 per cent per annum. Discount of 8 per cent off for cash.

S. W. FAIRLEY, Auctioneer

Stray Steer.

Red yearling, little white on head, white end on tail, white strip on right shoulder, branded [illegible] on right hip. Inform W. Keith, Lacombe.

Stray.

1 cow, 5 years old, part red, no visible brand, quiet, stub horns. 1 Red and white cow, branded [illegible] with half diamond over it, on right ribs; about 4 years old, tips cut off horns. 1 red heifer, year and half old, two ears frozen off, no visible brands. On premises of W. E. Ross, R. R. 1, Olive P. O.

Estray.

One bay horse about fifteen years old, branded UR monogram on left flank. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses.

James Eadie,
Sec. 28-41-27 W. 4.

Important.

The entertainment arranged for by St. Cyprian's Church to take place in the Comet has been postponed until the middle of January. Fuller particulars and precise date will be announced in due time.

Heifer Estray.

Roan heifer, about year and a half old, with horns, no visible brand. Owner apply P. H. Lowe, Blackfalds P. O.

Heifer Estray.

One red mooley heifer, rising three years old, white star on face, white behind the shoulders and under belly, also white on both flanks, bob tail, branded [illegible] on left ribs, on L. Hurley's place, S. W. 32-42-27. Lochinvar P. O.

Marshall Douglas
Brand Reader.

Hay for Sale.

100 Tons Prairie Hay in the stack, on the school section adjoining the town. Also 1 stack of oat straw. Call at my office for prices.

A. HUME.

Stray Cow Notice.

One cow, color red with a little white on the forehead and a little white under the belly, four years old, at James Rice's place, N. W. quarter S. 17-38-24, Fountainstown P. O. No brand visible. There is a gray bull calf with the cow.

Thomas J. Rose,
Brand Reader.

Feed for Sale.

Hay and straw for sale, will deliver in town. Also for sale some young Imp. Clyde mares believed to be in foal. Apply to

Ledingham & Laing,
Box 161, Lacombe.

Wanted at Once.

A good energetic man, to work, full or spare time for an enterprising Stock Company. Apply to

Vernon A. Weaver
Calgary, Alta.

Heifer Estray.

1 red heifer, white on belly, no brand, about a year and a half old, on Dr. Montgomery's place, N. W. 16-38-24. Fountainstown P.O.

T. G. Rose, Brand Reader.

ESTRAY.

Came to my place, 9 miles north of Lacombe, 4 miles west of Morningside, about 2 months ago, a red and white heifer no visible brand, one ear part split. Owner please call, pay expenses and take away.

M. Herman,
Morningside.

Estray

At my place—three 3-yr-old heifers—1 red and white strip on back, brand as cut; 1 dark red, brand as cut; 1 roan, no visible brand. J. Wickham Chigwelt P.O. SE 18-41-25.

Estray.

At my place, 1 brown filly, white face, two hind feet white, no visible brand. 1 brown 2-year-old heifer, 1 Grade Hereford cow, indistinct brands on left hips of both animals. Owner please take away. Murray Gibson, Jackfish Lake.

ESTRAY.

Lacombe Dec. 2nd, 1910.—On the premises of R. V. Bagley, 22-38-26 W. 4, 1 cow, color red, white spots, branded 6O— on left ribs and —T6 on right ribs, aged about 7; cow, color red, brockle face, same brand; cow color red, white under belly, aged about 7, same brand.

Alex Leslie,
Brand Reader.

WANTED.

Four good young oxen wanted. Will trade horses. Write or call on

H. Christiansen,
Tees P.O.

MADE IN CANADA
GILLETT'S PERFUMED LYE
Is the Standard Article
READY FOR USE IN ANY QUANTITY
For making soap, softening water, removing old paint, disinfecting sinks, closets, drains and for many other purposes. A can equals 20 lbs. SAL SODA.
Useful for 500 purposes—Sold Everywhere.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

Positive Knowledge

Englishman—"Have you any Dreadnoughts in America?"

Yankee—"Surely. I married one."—Town Topics.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

He (philosophically)—"Do you approve of going to the theatre?"

She (practically)—"Oh, thank you! Any night you like."

A Cure for Fever and Ague.—Disturbance of the stomach and liver always precede attacks of fever and ague, showing derangement of the digestive organs and deterioration in the quality of the blood. In these ailments Parmelee's Vegetable Pills have been found most effective, abating the fever and subduing the ague in a few days. There are many who are subject to these distressing disturbances and to these there is no better preparation procurable as a means of relief.

Jest—"It pays to know tall girls."

West—"In what way?"

Jest—"Why, I met one during a shower the other day and walked home under her big hat."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

"Did Tom have any luck hunting Tigers in India?" "Yes; great luck." "How?" "He didn't meet any tigers."

Where [illegible] Reigned

One morning shortly after the honeymoon, the determined wife took her seat at the breakfast table and placed a large revolver by the side of her plate. "Wh—why, my dear," stammered the astonished husband, "w-what does that mean?" "It means, my love," was her stern reply, "that we have bread of my own making for breakfast, and that no adverse criticism will be tolerated."

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

Came to Raise the Wind

That was a facetious bishop who went to preach a charity sermon a short time ago in a northern diocese. The vicar being ill, a curate received him, and, thinking to say something pretty, observed:

"I am grieved that you should have to come on such a windy day."

But the youth found his grief misplaced when he of the lawn sleeves replied:

"Tut, tut, boy! Didn't I come to raise the wind?"

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.

Client (entering the office of a newly fledged Yorkshire solicitor)—"My next door neighbor has spitefully built a fence close to my dining-room window, thus darkening the room. What can I do?"

Lawyer—"Try lighting the gas."

A Fall Upwards

A story is told of a certain nobleman in Europe who had an eccentric humor, and also had sufficient money to indulge it. He had a villa that was his particular joy, and one evening, when he was entertaining a party of friends there, a young man indulged too freely. When the unfortunate fell asleep in the billiard room, two smiling attendants appeared and carried him to bed. The next morning the other guests were awakened by the host in person, and conducted to a peephole through which they saw the young man lying asleep on a white plastered floor. The ceiling was carpeted and the various articles of bedroom furniture were securely fastened to it and hanging downward. The young man awoke and with a cry of terror grasped a chandelier that came up through the plastered floor. "They all do it," cried the host, with a laugh, "every man of them grabs that chandelier lest he should fall up to the ceiling."—Argonaut.

Don't Be a Johnny

A fellow has to hustle now
And do his daily chores,
And furthermore be careful how
He hangs around stage doors.

The stage door is a garish spot,
A risky place to lurk,
And loafing there has put a lot
Of fellows out of work.

The same is true from Maine to Cal.
And we have proofs to bring.
Just take a glance at Portugal—
It happened to a king.
—Louisville Courier-Journal

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address:

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Spoldger, who was anxious to blossom forth as a professional politician, was blowing his own trumpet the other evening in the private bar of the Red Cow, and after a while he exclaimed:

"No one can deny that when I address a meeting I command the respect of my hearers."

"I dessay you command," replied one of the opposition, "but they're deuced few who obey."

NA-DRU-CO
HEADACHE WAFERS
will stop that splitting headache quick and sure. Will not harm heart or nervous system. 25 cents a box at all druggists.
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

FOR QUICK SALE
List Your Farm With
F. C. LOWES & CO.
Western Canada's Largest Real Estate Firm
Head Office: Calgary, Alta
Branch Offices: Edmonton, Lethbridge and High River
WE ADVERTISE THE WORLD OVER

This Feeding Floor Could Be Built in The Fall

and it would help greatly to preserve the condition of your live stock in the Spring.

Every farmer knows that in the Spring of the year his barnyard is almost bottomless. The live stock mire down into the mud and almost float around—greatly to the detriment of their physical condition.

By building a Concrete feeding floor in the yard, this trouble is done away with.

A Feeding Floor of comparatively small area and built this Fall, would pay for itself next year. Concrete is the only material that can be used in this way at a moderate cost.

Will you ask for your copy of the book which we have prepared for you—*"What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete"*? It's free—and, take our word for it, you'll find it one of the most interesting pieces of such literature you ever read. And profitable, too—because it will save you money.

Ask for a Copy of This Booklet To-Day
A Postal Will Bring It Promptly

Canada Cement Co., Limited
51-60 National Bank Building, MONTREAL

THE PRESENT INSTANT.

Science Defines It as the Hundredth Part of a Second.

A congress of European astronomers decided that the present time—that is, the present moment at any particular instant—consists of the hundredth part of a second. This has been settled on because these men of science have thought that it represented the tiniest fraction of time which could be appreciated by the human brain. Yet the thousandth part of a second is actually used in physical science, especially in certain important uses of electricity.

For scientific purposes, however, the official present moment flashes from the future to the past in the hundredth part of a second. This cannot seem so remarkable when it is recalled that speed records for both horses and men runners are officially calculated in fractions as small as one-fifth of a second.

But in astronomy it is needed to have the hundredth part of a second, for in that moment light can travel 2,000 miles. So time, which is, after all, only a figure of speech and is a mystery that no human brain can understand or fathom, must be considered relatively to one's sensations. The time to pull an aching tooth is really much longer to the sufferer than a whole night spent in sound sleep. It is more of the person's actual life. It demands more food to stand the nervous strain and the pain than hours of quiet rest.

Time, then, for all men is relative to their personal sensations. Yet time is real enough. It takes actual time for starlight to travel, in some cases thousands of years. It takes time for sound to travel and time for the electric wave to work actual results over long distances.

So that time is not only theoretical; it is as real as coal and wood. Yet this reality stretches over a human lifetime back to ages before the existence of the sun and the stars. For purposes of ordinary human work the second is small enough to use as a standard of value, but scientific men have progressed so far in knowledge that the second is too long a period for them to consider as the scientific instant. Therefore they have chosen the hundredth of a second as the standard for the length of time that they will consider as the actual moment at any one instant.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Spoiled His Act.

A musical artist announced to his friends that he had a feature for his act that was calculated to make the whole profession sit up and take notice. Several days later he was asked to divulge his plans.

"Oh, that's all off," was the answer.

"Well, if it was such a wonderful thing what was it?" was the general inquiry.

"I had planned to have a real skeleton," the musical man replied, "with its ribs tuned up so that I could play music on it like a xylophone."

"Great! Why aren't you going to do it?"

The musician heaved a sigh of disappointment.

"I tried it," he answered, "but somebody sold me the skeleton of a ticklish man and I couldn't hit the ribs."—Youngstown Telegram.

A Closed Discussion.

They had argued long and furiously over the question, "Can a man marry his widow's niece?" and the highly talented lawyer in the corner had waxed eloquent over the marriage laws of every state in the Union, every country in the world, civilized and uncivilized, and had cited the affinity tables of every church and even the legislation of Lycurgus down to that of Brigham Young, when a young man quietly announced his intense desire to be informed where the deuce a man was when his wife was a widow?

Then the discussion closed down and fourteen excited controversialists ordered iced water.—New York Times.

A Fair Sized Trout.

The gentleman was strolling across a large estate when he came upon a man fishing. "What sort of fish do you catch here?" he said.

"Mostly trout," replied the man.

"How many have you caught?"

"About ten or twelve, sir."

"What is about the heaviest you have caught?" continued the gentleman.

"Well, I don't know the weight, but the water sunk two or three feet when I pulled it out!"

Divides the Waters.

Situated exactly at the highest point of the divide of the Rocky mountains, on the Crow's Nest division of the Canadian Pacific railway, in British Columbia, is a hotel. When it rains in the mountains the water which falls on the eastern slope of the hotel roof trickles away to join a tiny rivulet, which in due time mingles its waters with the Atlantic. The water falling just beyond the ridgepole, on the other side of the roof, flows westerly and ultimately into the Pacific.

Lots of Them.

"There is one thing which has rather puzzled me."

"What is that?"

"When money talks does it always talk cents?"—Baltimore American.

His Argument.

"Dear, I only play poker for fun."

"But you bet, don't you?"

"Well, there wouldn't be any fun without a little betting."—Pittsburg Post.

Patient waiting is often the highest way of doing God's will.—Collier.

Husband of Three Months—"Do you believe a wife is justified in taking money from her husband's pockets?"

Husband of experience—"Certainly, if he is so careless as to leave money in his pockets."

"Ma," said Bobby, "you told me to count 100 every time I got angry."

"Yes, Bobby."

"Well, I've got up to 60, an' I'm getting madder all the time."

The Voluble One—"I can always remember striking faces."

Pat—"Begorra, ye'll never wake to recollection av ye poke moine."

A 50-cent bottle of
Scott's Emulsion
given in half-teaspoon doses four times a day, mixed in its bottle, will last a year-old baby nearly a month, and four bottles over three months, and will make the baby strong and well and will lay the foundation for a healthy, robust boy or girl.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington Street, West Toronto, Ont.

Further Off the Better

Williams—I think Miss de Blank is very rude.

Jones—Why do you think that?

Williams—I met her out walking to-day and asked her if I might see her home. She said yes, I could see it from the top of the high school building, and that it wasn't necessary to go any farther.

The pessimist 'mid harsh complaint
In scepticism lingers;
He ne'er believes the sign "Wet paint,"
But tries it with his fingers.

Avoiding Perjury

Patience—"And was the judge considerate?"

Practice—"Very; he asked me my age before he swore me."

BAD BLOOD

is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and clogged-up kidneys and skin. The undigested food and other waste matter which is allowed to accumulate poisons the blood and the whole system. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills act directly on the bowels, regulating them—on the kidneys, giving them ease and strength to properly filter the blood—and on the skin, opening up the pores. For pure blood and good health take

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is absolutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DR. WINTERS

Cures all chronic diseases. Write him. His valuable advice will cost you nothing.

BOX 215. NEW YORK CITY.

TANNING AND FUR DRESSING RECIPES

By An Old Hand.

How to tan or dress all light fur skins, such as mink, muskrat, weasel, fox, fisher, lynx cat, &c.; how to tan dog skins, sheep skins, wolf skins, badger, &c., for mats, rugs, robes, gauntlets, &c.; how to dye sheep skin mats any desired shade; how to remove the grease from furs or fur skins without wetting the skin, making the fur as clean and lively as new; how to clean white fur, such as thibet, angora, white rabbit, &c., making them as white and fresh as new; how to tan cow and horse hides for coats, robes, &c.; how to make easily and quickly a good tough leather for repairing harness and general use on the farm; how to care for hides and skins that are to be sold, and how to sell them to get the most money for them.

Any of the above recipes will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents, or the booklet complete for $2.00. Address:

AN OLD HAND,
Box 363, Winnipeg, Man.

Collar Bag, $1.00

THIS Collar Bag would make a most practical and attractive Christmas Gift for any man. It is made of fine brown morocco leather, lined with silk, has leather draw strings and tassels, and holds 12 collars.

CATALOGUE H

will be sent free upon request. It contains 132 pages of illustrations of Jewelry, Silverware, etc., reproduced in colors.

RYRIE BROS. LIMITED
Diamond Merchants, Jewelers and Silversmiths
134-136-138 YONGE ST. - TORONTO
Jas. Ryrie, President. Harry Ryrie, Sec.-Treas.

LIFE IN SINGAPORE.

Cosmopolitan Medley of People on the Streets All Day Long.

In his article on Singapore, in Harper's Magazine, W. J. Aylward gives a picture of the varied life of the city. He says: "It was late in the afternoon when we reached the mouth of the river, the hour when everybody that is anybody is out driving on the Esplanade, and every one who is not is there to see. Along the broad, tree-shaded river the fascinating show trots by, and one cannot but admire the genius of the people who made it possible in this little peninsula for which John Bull gave the whole island of Java to the Dutch, and where but a generation or two ago Lord Cavenagh found but a few pirate huts.

"Across the road, with your back to the sea, you can easily imagine yourself at a large week-end party in England. On a broad smooth lawn which years of experiment coaxed to grow in alien soil, scant-clad figures work hard at socker, cricket and rounders. Women in fluffy white and Paris hats sit languidly in wicker chairs, attended by native servants who keep guard over blond babies, while their mistresses watch the game. Through a rich, dark curtain of heavy foliage a pocket edition of an English cathedral peers and raises its delicate spire against a flaming sky.

"Under the tree-shaded road, between the lawn and water, a parade of nations goes on—brown men, black men, yellow men and white; Hindoo, Malay, Japanese, and Kling, awheel or afoot, with here and there in the motley, gaudily costumed throng the snowy garb of the helmeted master mind. Next to him in importance are the Chinese men of wealth, the real merchant princes of Singapore, who give a fairly good idea of how a Chinese can rise if given a chance. On the seat of the most fashionable dog-cart one goes by, behind a high-stepping, docked sorrel driven by a Bengali lad in livery, with a duplicate footman gravely enjoys his daily drive and chat with his son just home from Oxford.

"Following him, a sober equipage contains an English mother with three marriageable daughters; then a high-caste Hindoo in his low carriage reclines on rich cushions, his crinkly white frock and silver buttons setting off magnificently his dark, bearded face, crowned with fathoms and fathoms of soft, white stuff in a carefully laid turban; a skittish horse, with an officer in the Lincoln-green uniform of the Sherwood Foresters at the ribbons, his bull pup beside him and a little baboon in barefooted livery sitting astern; a shabby gharry and a Portuguese priest; a rickshaw with a Chinese woman in flowing blue, surrounded by her little brood; a barouche full of French girls — all pass through a chattering throng of Tamilmen in skirts, with little velvet, embroidered skullcaps on their heads; turbaned Klings in loincloths; savage-looking Javanese, a Manchu lady in yellow silk limps pitifully on hobbled feet after the musical clink of her lord and master's wooden clogs; Bengalese, Mohammedan, and Parsees."

High Power Microscopy.

There has been exhibited before the Royal Society of London a form of microscope, the invention of Prof. Gordon, by means of which enormous magnification of an object can, it is stated, be attained without the blemishes due to optical causes that formerly marred such images, says Harper's Weekly.

We may suppose that the enlarged image of an object is received from a microscope lens upon a ground-glass focusing screen, and that then another microscope is employed still further to enlarge the image so formed. This is, of course, quite feasible, but the grain of the glass would be magnified together with the image and would vitiate the result. Prof. Gordon uses a translucent screen of the finest possible texture, and he causes it to be kept in continual motion while the object is being viewed or photographed. By this means the grain of the screen is eliminated and the greatly magnified image of the object alone seen. Specimens magnified to the extent of ten thousand diameters were shown as proof of the efficacy of the method adopted.

Jenny Lind's Charm.

The anniversary of the death of Jenny Lind calls to mind a most lovable and charming personality. The Infirmary at Norwich, named after her, "The Jenny Lind Infirmary," was founded fifty-eight years ago by her. She was one of the sweetest singers that "ever poured upon the world a flood of harmony," and among other of the great men of her time who appreciated her at her right value was Mendelssohn, who said of her. "She is as great an artist as ever lived, and the greatest I have known." For a long time she lived in Kensington, at Clairville Grove, in a pretty one-storied cottage, over which grew a fine magnolia. A critic wrote of her, after she had sung for some years in grand opera, that if she had not been the greatest singer in the world, she would have been the greatest actress."

Coleridge as Conversationalist.

Coleridge was a prodigious talker, and his fluency and eloquence in discussion soon brought his fellow debaters to a standstill. Edward Irving once complained to a fellow guest at Mr. Gillman's:

"Can you ever get a word in with Coleridge?"

"No," was the reply; "nor do I ever wish to."

There is a story of Coleridge's buttonholing Hazlitt in the Grove and subjecting him to a stream of eloquence. The latter was pressed for time, but waited till his patience became exhausted; then he cut off the button and fled, leaving Coleridge to discourse to it at leisure.

Lots of Farms After All.

The total area of England, Scotland, and Wales is 56,314,153 acres, excluding water, and the total under crop this year has been 32,144,085 acres (exclusive of 12,844,236 acres of mountain and heath land used for grazing).

Mayor Reyburn, of Philadelphia, told at a recent Republican banquet a story about hard times.

"There was a broker," he said, "whom our last panic hit very hard. As the broker waited for his train one evening in the corridor of Broad Street station, a friend approached and said:

"'Well, did you have a good day to-day?'

"The poor broker frowned.

"'Rotten,' he replied. 'Everything I sold went up. Everything I bought went down. Thank goodness,' he added, 'none of these things can go sideways.'"

Chapped Hands AND Cold-Sores

Are your hands chapped, cracked or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, chilblains, or a "raw" place, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your household duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin. Anoint the sore places at night, Zam-Buk's rich healing essences will sink into the wounds, and the smarting, and will heal quickly.

Mrs. Yellen, of Portland, says: "My hands were so sore and cracked that it was agony to put them near water. When I did so they would smart and burn as if I had scalded them. I seemed quite unable to get relief from anything I put on them until I tried Zam-Buk, and it succeeded when all else had failed. It closed the big cracks, gave me ease, soothed the inflammation, and in a very short time healed my hands."

Zam-Buk also cures chafing, rashes, winter eczema, piles, ulcers, festering sores, sore heads and backs, abscesses, pimples, ring-worm, etc., cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, sprains. Of all druggists and stores, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. Price 50c a box.

Zam-Buk

EVERYTHING IN KNITTED GOODS

Coat Sweaters, Underwear, Scarfs, etc., for Men, Women, and Children, from 50c. to $10.00. Highest grade goods at less than Wholesale Prices. Mail Order Only, no travellers employed. Send cash with order, goods mailed same day. Money refunded if not satisfied. Catalogue No. 4 now ready.

STANDARD MAIL ORDER CO.,
52 Bay Street, Toronto.

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. $2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, $1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, Old Sores, Allays Pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 137 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

LYMANS, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Also furnished by MARTIN BOLE & WYNNE CO., Winnipeg; THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Calgary; and HENDERSON BROS. CO., Ltd., Vancouver.

Beautiful Presents

Exclusive and handsome designs in silverware make worthy and lasting presents. The renowned trade mark

1847 ROGERS BROS.

on spoons, forks, knives, or fancy serving pieces guarantees the best silver plate.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

EXCURSIONS

to

EASTERN CANADA

Daily during December. 3 months limit. Stop over privileges,

via

ST. PAUL OR DULUTH, CHICAGO

and

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route

Reduced Fares for

Steamship Passengers.

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PEOPLE'S PULPIT.

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Israel's New Covenant Now to Be Established.

Messianic Kingdom Has the Power to Bring About God's Will on Earth.

Brooklyn, Dec. 4.—Pastor Russell continues to use the Academy of Music, our largest Auditorium, whenever he speaks in Brooklyn, the "Tabernacle" being of insufficient capacity. He had a splendid audience to-day of thoughtful-looking people, evidently chiefly from the middle walks of life. Asked why so few of the wealthy attended, his characteristic reply was: "Of my Master it is written, 'The common people heard him gladly.'" He spoke from the following text:

"The Lord, whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the Messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in. Behold he shall come, saith Jehovah of Hosts; but who may abide the day of his coming?"—Malachi iii, 1-3.

Six thousand years ago in Eden our Maker, in justly sentencing his disobedient children to death, intimated that ultimately the Seed of the woman would bruise the serpent's head. This hidden promise was the first intimation of the Divine mercy which our gracious Creator purposed in himself from before the foundation of the world. Ever noble, kind and gracious our Creator restrained his mercy for the good of his creatures—that they might learn to appreciate the exceeding sinfulness of sin. For the good of the angels also, and that they might fully know of his justice, as well as of his wisdom and power, God insisted upon dealing with his creatures from the standpoint of exact justice. They had sinned and thereby had forfeited all claim upon the eternal life which he had given them conditionally.

Eternal torment, as we have already seen, did not in any sense or degree enter into the Divine intention. His sentence upon man, plainly stated, was, "Dying thou shalt die," not, Living thou shalt live in torment. "The soul that sinneth it shall die" (Genesis ii, 17; Ezekiel xviii, 4). God intended to exemplify in his dealings with our race a principle of Divine government to be made operative everywhere—ultimately amongst all his creatures on the spirit plane, as well as upon the earthly.

Long centuries after, in the seventh generation of Adam's children, God spoke prophetically through one of these, Enoch, saying, The Lord cometh with ten thousands of his holy ones to execute justice in the earth—to establish righteousness amongst men. Time passed on, but sin prevailed and the coming of the Great Deliverer was still future.

Next God spoke to Abraham, after first he had tested his faith and loyalty. To him he mentioned the same great Deliverer who would bruise the serpent's head and who would come in great glory with ten thousands of his holy ones. To Abraham he gave assurance that this One, in some way, would be identified with his posterity, so that he might properly be called the Seed of Abraham. He said, "In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

The Divine Program was not changed, but more explicit statements were given respecting it. Thereafter all taught of God would know to look for the Messianic blessing through Abraham's Seed. Besides, the Covenant was afterwards confirmed with an Oath to Abraham; later, to Isaac; later, to Jacob. That Covenant promise became the basis of God's adoption of the entire nation of Israel—all of Jacob's children. They were heirs of the Abrahamic Covenant—the Oath-Bound Covenant. If so great an honor from the Almighty God has made some of the Jewish people at times to appear arrogant and proud, let us not forget that to err is human—to forgive, Divine. Perhaps if we were in their stead our imperfections would similarly display themselves.

Israel's experience of tribulation and bondage in Egypt were probably necessary to prepare them for God's great proposition—that they should keep the Law and as a reward have life everlasting. As it is written, "He that doeth these things shall live by them" (Leviticus xviii, 5). Israel greatly rejoiced in this manifestation of Divine preference for them more than for all others of humanity. The Law Covenant was mediated. The sacrifice of bulls and goats made a typical atonement for them for a year, so that they might enter into this Covenant relationship with God. But when they attempted to keep the Law they were disappointed. They failed. The Law of God being the full measure of a perfect man's ability, and the Jews, like other men, being imperfect, found that they had undertaken an impossibility.

Not a Jew kept the Law perfectly. Not a Jew, therefore, gained eternal life during the first year. But God, foreknowing this, had made preparation for a repetition of the Atonement Day every year, so that the people might continue striving to attain eternal life. Year after year, century after century, they failed, and discouragement took the place of hope. God was teaching them a great lesson respecting the need of better sacrifices than those of bulls and of goats, and also teaching them that there is no other means of justification in his sight. They got blessings under this Covenant—educational blessings, but not the blessing hoped for, not life eternal. Hence they were not in a position to become, as they had hoped, a national Messiah, a national Seed of Abraham, for the blessing of all the nations.

God gave them kings for a time, but they were unable to accomplish the great things hoped for. But the promise of a personal Messiah was made, and that he should be of the lineage of David, a great King, far superior to the great, wise and rich Solomon,—Messiah would be David's Son and yet David's Lord (Psalm cx, 1; Matthew xii, 42-44). Here, as God intended, Israel began to get the thought of a personal Messiah, a King of Glory, who would use their nation as his instrumentality for the conquering of the world, when every knee should bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God.

The next lesson for Israel to learn was that a change of Dispensation must come, that, as Moses had mediated the Law Covenant, so an antitypical Moses, a greater than Moses, would induct them into the blessings and privileges of a still better Covenant, a Covenant more favorable to them and under which they could gain eternal life. This New Covenant was particularly set before them through Jeremiah's prophecy (xxxi, 31-34). And this, combined with the statement of Moses respecting a greater Mediator, helped their faith to take a fresh hold upon the Oath-Bound Abrahamic Promise—"In thy Seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed."

If a great enough Mediator should come as the promised Messenger of God, and should establish a better Covenant, under which Israel could have eternal life, and if he, as the offspring of David, should become their King, then indeed Abraham's Seed, the nation of Israel under that great Mediator-King, would be fully qualified to bless all the families of the earth. The thought of this glory to their nation became a fresh inspiration, and around it gathered the fifty odd thousand of Jews, out of all the tribes of Israel, who returned from Babylonian captivity under the edict of Cyrus, offering them this privilege.

Through the Prophet Ezekiel the Lord again made mention of the fact that their Law Covenant, made at Sinai, must, before their great blessing of restitution, give place to a New Covenant, a better Covenant. Speaking of the time when he would regather them out of all lands and would fulfill to them the promise made to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and make them a great nation, and use them for the blessing of other nations, the Lord declares, "Not for your sakes do I this, O house of Israel, but for my name's sake." He then proceeds to tell them that at the time he would receive them back again into his love and favor he would also humble their pride by restoring the Samaritans and the Sodomites—peoples whom Israel detested as inferiors and sinners.

God declares that neither of these peoples had ever committed as serious sins against Divine goodness as had Israel, and that when he would again bless Israel he would bless also these other peoples in their midst. Let me quote his words: "When thy sisters, Sodom and her daughters, shall return to their former estate, and Samaria and her daughters shall return to their former estate, then thou and thy daughters shall return to your former estate. * * * Nevertheless I will remember my Covenant with thee in the days of thy youth, and I will establish unto thee an everlasting Covenant, * * * and I will give them (Sodomites and Samaritans) unto thee for daughters, but not by thy Covenant (not under the old Law Covenant; but under the New (Law) Covenant of the future), and I will establish my Covenant with thee; * * * (in order that) thou mayest remember and be confounded, and never open thy mouth any more, because of thy shame, when I am pacified toward thee for all that thou hast done, saith the Lord God" (Ezekiel xvi, 55-63).

This New and better Covenant is to be mediated through a personal Messiah—a still more glorious Mediator than Moses, a still more glorious King than David—this One whom Israel began to look for and to long for. Can we wonder that they failed to identify him in the lowly Nazarene who died at Calvary? We cannot! Nothing but a special assistance of the holy Spirit would enable any one to trace the connection between the glorious pictures of the prophecies and the humble appearance of him who came to fulfill those prophecies. We do see, however, that the great Messiah of Glory, Jesus, in his Second Advent as King of kings and Lord of lords, fills absolutely every demand of Jewish expectation and of prophetic outline. Some can see, but others cannot as yet, that he who was pierced is the same One who, as the Son of God, in great glory is shortly to bless Israel—and all the families of the earth through Israel.

Our text is from another prophecy speaking of this same great Messiah, the Mediator of the New Covenant, King of kings and Lord of lords, who, as the representative of the great Jehovah, his Father, is to reign until all enemies shall be put down; until Satan shall be bound and, ultimately, shall be crushed—until Adam and his race, released from Divine sentence, under the New Covenant provisions, shall be uplifted out of sin and degradation and death to perfection and everlasting life—the unwilling and disobedient being destroyed in the Second Death.

The Prophet Malachi points out that the Messiah of the New Covenant, whom he announces, is the glorious Mediator and antitypical King for whom they had waited long and of whom they delighted to think. He would come to the temple—thus implying that he would be not only an antitypical Prophet, an antitypical King, but also an antitypical Priest—"after the order of Melchisedec"; "A priest upon his throne" (Psalm cx, 4; Zechariah vi, 13).

But after this joyful proclamation that their long-expected and gloried-in Mediator of the New Covenant should be looked for, they were warned that his day would be one of trial, one of special testing and proving, that the Lord might find the antitypical Priests and antitypical Levites to serve in the antitypical Temple. He would be like a refiner of fire to take away the dross and to leave only the pure metal—fiery trials and testings being implied. He would "be like fuller's soap," in the sense that a great washing or purging would take place to make ready for the Kingdom the called and chosen and faithful.

At that time the consecration of Judah and Jerusalem unto the Lord will be accepted as in olden times. We may understand that this spirit of devotion is now reviving amongst the Jews and particularly amongst those who are identified with Jerusalem and the Zionist movement. Hitherto this has been a political movement in the interest of Jewish nationalization and a home for exiles. Now, however, the due time has come for a real movement of those who have the faith—to draw near to God and to show their faith by helping forward in the restoration of earthly Jerusalem and her interests.

The First-begotten of the Father, as his glorious Agent in the great work of creation, had the honor granted him of becoming the great Messenger of the Covenant, the great Prophet, Priest and King of Israel, the great Michael of Daniel xii, 1. But there were tests connected with his attainment of this high position: (1) By faith he must lay aside his heavenly glory, in obedience to the Father's will to become a man—not a sinful man, but a perfect man—holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners. (2) Thus prepared to become the Redeemer it was his privilege to make full consecration of his earthly interest and the Father's pleasure to beget him of the holy Spirit at Jordan to the spirit nature on the highest plane. For three and a half years his sacrifice burned upon the altar. It was indeed better than the sacrifice of bulls and goats, for it was a corresponding price for Adam; an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth; a man's life for a man's life. (3) When Jesus had thus sacrificially parted with his earthly life he experienced a resurrection change from human nature to spiritual, like what he was originally, only higher and more glorious. Thus he was at once both a sacrifice and the spirit-begotten priest who offered that sacrifice. When he arose from the dead, his personal sacrifice had ended and his personal perfection as a spirit being was completed.

Then why did he not at once begin his great work as Prophet, Priest, King and New Covenant Mediator for Israel and through Israel for the world? It was because there was to be more than one sacrifice in the Divine Plan on the Day of Atonement. Throughout this Gospel Age this risen, glorified High Priest, Mediator, Prophet and King has been waiting to inaugurate his glorious Kingdom of blessing—waiting while a little handful of saints should be selected from the world and tested and found worthy and glorified with himself—a "little flock" out of all mankind, both Jews and Gentiles.

When this Bride class shall have completed her sacrifice in and under the merit of the great Priest, then every arrangement for the blessing of Israel as Abraham's seed and of all nations through Israel will have forthwith commenced. Thus seen the revelation of Israel's great Messenger of the New Covenant is very important not only to the Jew, but also to the world of mankind, who must receive their blessings under Israel by a compliance with the same New Law Covenant. Moreover, the elect handful of saints drawn, called and gathered during the parenthesis period are also deeply interested in God's glorious Kingdom; for the Divine promise is that they shall be then changed to be like their Master and share his glory.

Notice the further message of the Lord through the Prophet, "I will come near to you to judgment; and I will be a swift witness against the sorcerers, and against adulterers, and against false swearers, and against those who oppres the hireling in his wages, the widow and the fatherless, and that turn aside the stranger from his right" (verse 5).

Ah, do we not see here plainly stated that the Messianic Kingdom means not only glory and honor to those whom he will accept as servants, but that it means also requirements of faithfulness to the principles of Truth, of purity, of harmony with God? And this lesson for the Jew, under his New Covenant arrangement, will ultimately apply to all nations. Under that new arrangement, under Israel's New Covenant, all the families of the earth will be privileged to become "Israelites indeed" through faithfulness to the great Prophet, Priest, King and Mediator of Israel and of all the families of the earth.

SCOTTISH GHOSTS.

Phantoms That Are Said Still to Haunt Country Houses.

The faith in ghosts still haunts the minds of many practical Scotsmen, and the instances of the live supernatural upon which it is fed are infinitely preferable to the irrational credulities of our crystal gazers and other romancers of the world of "spooks." At the seat of the Airlies there is the ghostly drummer, whose rub-a-dub is the invariable presage of death in the family. At Newton castle still walks of a night the "Green Lady," so called from her green silk dress, and in Berwickshire the residence of Allanbank is haunted by the troubled spirit of "Pearlin Jean." She is so called from her fondness for a particular kind of lace and rustles up and down stairs in her silks.

In the well known country house of Fifeshire which has been for very many generations in the hands of the same family an unhappy leman by day and night haunts the great stairs. Some time ago a member of the house party, while going down to lunch, stooped to pick up her handkerchief. As she recovered herself she saw a lady, richly dressed and exceedingly handsome, come from a door opening on the landing and hurry down stairs. As neither at table nor in the drawing room did she again meet this stranger, she mentioned the fact to her host, who (inadvertently) turned the topic of conversation. The next day, while going through the ancient mansion with her host and hostess, among other rooms they looked into that out of which the lady had emerged. The walls were lined with family portraits, but one place was unfilled. Its picture lay face against the floor. Said the host: "Oh, Miss So-and-so, you have heard of my great-grand-cousin, who was rather a disgrace to the family early last century. This is her room." Saying this, he bent down and turned the picture round. "What do you think of her beauty?" There were the very face and figure his guest had seen upon the stairs!—Cassell's Journal.

A Dramatic Situation.

Beau Brummel was once sitting at a table with one Bligh, who was known to be insane. The Beau, having lost a considerable stake, affected, in his farcical way, a very tragic air and cried out, "Waiter, bring me a flat candlestick and a pistol," upon which Bligh, who was sitting opposite to him, calmly produced two loaded pistols from his coat pocket, which he placed on the table, and said, "Mr. Brummel, if you are really desirous to put a period to your existence I am extremely happy to offer you the means without troubling the waiter." The effect upon those present may be easily imagined at finding themselves in the company of a known madman who had loaded weapons about him.

DOCTOR AND PUBLISHER

HON. PHILLIPE ROY IS WIDELY KNOWN IN CANADA.

Prominent French-Canadian, Who Has Been Mentioned as Successor to the Late Hector Fabre in Paris, Is a Graduate of Laval—Has Prospered in the West and Is Director of a Large Publishing House.

Hon. Phillipe Roy, who represents the Edmonton district in the upper chamber, and who has been talked of as a successor to the late Hector Fabre as Canadian Commissioner in Paris, is a man well known to French-Canadians and highly popular among them.

HON. PHILLIPE ROY.

Senator Roy was born at St. Francis, County of Montmagny, Quebec, in 1868, and was educated at the College of St. Anne de Pocatiere and at Laval University. Subsequently he studied medicine. He has large interests in the west and is a director of the L'Courier de L'Ouest Publishing Co., and president of the Jaspers Co., Limited. He is a staunch Liberal worker and for some time has been residing in the capital.

Tim's Old Hat.

Amongst the many good stories told of Mr. Timothy Healy, the member for North Louth and one of the new King's Counsel, is one concerning a hat which he wore for ten years. After the notorious fight in the House of Commons in 1893, the mayor and corporation of Alexandria, Louisiana, cabled to Mr. Healy that, reading that his hat was broken in the melee, they had voted him a new silk hat and hat-case out of the public funds, and requested him to cable the size of his head. They then sent him a a new hat, which he undertook to wear to its utmost limits. Ten years later the whole House of Commons fairly gasped when, one fine afternoon, "Tim" appeared in a new silk hat. He had been so joked about his shabby hat that, after a decade's constant wear, he reluctantly decided to discard the gift, "with many a pang," as he said, "at parting with an old friend."

Matthew Arnold's Hair.

Matthew Arnold would have questioned the statement that writers are an infernally ugly race. He had a high opinion of his own good looks, and was especially proud of his hair. This trait is dwelt on by Mrs. E. M. Sellar, in her Recollections. "I first met Arnold in 1880, at the house of T. C. Sandars. The host and several of his guests had been contemporaries of Arnold at Oxford, and their hair was grey, while Arnold's was untouched by time. Fancying Sandars was looking at him, he exclaimed: 'Ah! Sandars, you are jealous! You think it is a wig! But pull it, Sandars, pull it.' I heard afterwards that a friend, meeting him in Bond street, asked where he had been. 'At Douglas', having that perpetual miracle, my hair cut.'"

Another Confession by "G.B.S."

In connection with Mr. George Bernard Shaw's recent visit to Glasgow, there are probably few who remember a special article which he contributed to the "Scottish Musical Monthly" in December, 1894, on "How to Become a Musical Critic." Shaw, who was then musical critic of The World, began his article in this way: "My own plan was a simple one. I joined the staff of a new daily paper as a leader-writer. My exploits in this department spread such terror and confusion that my proposal to turn my attention to musical criticism was hailed with inexpressible relief, the subject being one in which lunacy is privileged."

Middle Names Forbidden.

It is a curious fact that middle names were once illegal. The old English law was very definite as to the naming of children, and according to Coke, "a man cannot have two names of baptism." "It is requisite," this law goes on, "that the person be named by the name of his baptism and his surname and that special heed be taken to the name of baptism."

Royal personages have always been allowed to have more than one given name, but as late as 1700, it is said, there were only four persons in all England who had two given names. Even a century and a half ago double names were very uncommon.

Laborer With Record.

Edward Ashbee, an employe of the High Broom Brick Co., near Tunbridge Wells, England, holds the record of having carried considerably over 40,000,000 bricks on a wheelbarrow in the past thirty years. The weight of the bricks is estimated at 130,000 tons, and in the course of his work he has walked nearly 56,000 miles, or more than twice the distance round the world. Ashbee is a man of fine physique, and looks much younger than his fifty years.

Too Verbose

"Here," said the editor, "you use too many words. You say: 'He was poor, but honest.' You have only to say that he was honest.

"Again, you say, 'He was without money and without friends.' Simply say that he was without money."—Smart Set.

Operation Needed

"Your daughter, madam, has a rapidly growing mentality." "Mercy on us, doctor! Will she have to go to the hospital and have it cut out?"—Baltimore American.

OLD-TIME FOOTBALL.

In 1175 the Game First Came Into Popularity.

Football owes its origin to the Romans, who played with a ball of cloth or leather stuffed with flocks, called harpastum, or with a windbag, called follis.

It is not possible, says an English writer, to produce any direct evidence of the progress or popularity of the game in England prior to the year 1175. It is fairly conclusively established, however, that football goes back several centuries further than cricket. In 1175 William Fitzstephen, writing in his history of London, mentions the fact that it was the habit of the young men of the city to play at the well-known game of ball after dinner. And there can be no doubt that this game was football, but what its outstanding features were can only be a matter of guesswork. The game was confined to the lower classes; no rules existed for its control; the contests seem to have been more in the nature of general scrambles, the goals being placed at either end of a town or street; and the number of players seem to have been unlimited.

Although popular, it met with opposition from the authorities. Edward II., in 1314, forbade football under pain of imprisonment, owing to the "great noise in the city caused by hustling over large balls, from which many evils might arise, which God forbid." The game, nevertheless, progressed. In 1315 Edward III. ordered his sheriffs to suppress "such idle practices," because "the skill at shooting with arrows was almost totally laid aside for the purpose of various useless and unlawful games." But so persistent were the popular classes in this almost national pastime that Richard II. and his successors had to continue to proclaim against "tennisse, footballe, and other games." This determined persecution had no appreciable effect, however. The people persisted in the game they loved better than the law. James III. of Scotland also found it necessary to order quarterly practices of arms when "footballe and golfe be utterly cryed down and not to be used."

Played almost exclusively by the ignorant and rough, tabooed by the upper classes, accompanied by frequent deaths and serious injuries occasioned by the excessive brutality and ruffianism displayed, football was as deservedly persecuted in those days as it is encouraged and patronized by royalty to-day. That the game was still unlawful in the time of Elizabeth is evidenced by the fact that a Middlesex jury brought in a true bill against a number of persons who "with unknown malefactors to the number of 11 assembled themselves unlawfully and played a certain unlawful game called foote-ball, by means of which unlawful game there was amongst them a great affray likely to result in homicides and serious accidents."

Stoubbs, in his "Anatomy of Abuses in the Realm of England," describes football as a devilish pastime, resulting in brawling, murder and great effusion of blood. Yet so far the game was more handball than football. The gradual refinement and regulation of the game resulted in a decrease of its popularity, so that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the game almost disappeared altogether. Then the leading public schools took up the game, each in its own particular style. In 1855 the Blackheath and Richmond clubs were formed, and in 1863 the Football Association. In 1877 the number of players was reduced from 20 to 15.

Mammoths in England.

The discovery of remains, apparently those of a hippopotamus, a bison and other great beasts, in the peaceful County of Cambridgeshire, England, is an event of some interest and perhaps of some scientific interest.

It is well known, of course, in prehistoric ages the mammoths roamed England. Many remains of those early inhabitants of our isles have been found and more will probably be found when further excavations are made.

In particular, we remark in passing, that the great plain at Aldershot seems to offer good opportunities to the scientific enquirer, for few who have examined it in even a cursory manner can doubt that it was at one time an inland sea, and this view is supported by the discovery of shells in many exposed parts of the neighborhood.

Be that as it may, the evidence that the hippopotamus made his home in the neighborhood of the present University of Cambridge seems conclusive, although he prudently disappeared long before the first professor appeared on the scene to disturb his haunts by the inconvenient scientific enquiries that occasionally embarrass the modern undergraduate.

England was in those days a tropical country, and evidently joined to the continent by a strip of land that has since disappeared, but the boggy lands of the Fen district need not otherwise have changed much until they were drained, for the soft, marshy soil and pools would offer a suitable home to the hippopotamus.

An English Jockey's Fortune.

To make a fortune of £250,000 as a jockey is a feat which places the late Tom Loates at the pinnacle of his profession so far as mere worldly wealth is concerned. Of course the fees in those days are much greater than when Fred Archer, who left £66,000, and Fordham, who was worth under £20,000, were in the prime of their racing careers. But then it is not every one who has a Leopold de Rothschild to advise in the matter of investments, and it is said that Tom Loates was thus particularly favored.—London Globe.

An Artist's Fad.

A London artist in lieu of a picture gallery has a collection of great painters' palettes, some 500 in number, among them being Corot's, Isabey's and Theodore Rousseau's. On many of the palettes are sketches by the painters who used them.

Experts

Rich and poor alike try to dodge their taxes. The only difference is that the rich know how to do it.—Wall Street Journal.

A housekeeper asks—"What is the simplest way to keep preserves from molding?" If you shut a small boy in the pantry for a few minutes any day it may do something towards it.

She—"Are you engaged?"
He—"To whom?"
She—"That is for you to settle."
He—"I leave it entirely to you."

CANADIAN PEACHES ABROAD.

Fruit in Britain Has Been an Object Lesson.

The successful shipment of Canadian peaches on a commercial scale to the markets of Great Britain, will mark the year 1910 as the beginning of a new phase in the development of the tender fruit industry in Canada. There has been extensive planting of peach orchards during the past few years, and notwithstanding the enlarged market in the Northwest, the crop has now reached such proportions, or at least it will in a year or two, that there will be no encouragement to increase the peach acreage, unless some other outlet is in sight.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, as represented by the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, early in the season made arrangements to purchase a quantity of peaches to be packed in single layer cases, each peach to be wrapped in paper and surrounded with wool.

The packing was done under the direct supervision of an officer of the Department. The contract with the growers, as represented by the St. Catharines Cold Storage & Forwarding Co., was for 2,000 cases, but, owing to stormy weather and other causes, only 1,200 cases were ready in time.

Three varieties have been shipped, namely, "Early Crawford," "Old Mixon" and "Elberta." These have all been landed in good condition. The packing has been reported as perfect. In some cases it was necessary to hold the peaches for a few days to allow them to ripen.

The returns have been very encouraging to growers. Each case contained only 20 to 25 peaches, or about 6 pounds of fruit. The selling prices so far reported have varied from three shillings and three pence to six shillings and six pence, the average net return to the growers being nearly $1 per case f.o.b. cars at St. Catharines. The Department of Agriculture guaranteed the growers the local price (about 3 1-2 cents per pound) plus the extra cost of packing, with the understanding that anything realized in excess of the guarantee would be paid over to them. It would now seem that the growers will receive several times the amount of the guarantee.

Special refrigerator cars were arranged for by the Department to carry the peaches to Montreal, and cold storage chambers were reserved on steamers for three weekly sailings each to London, Liverpool and Glasgow, and one to Bristol. The facilities thus provided made private shipments possible. Mr. C. A. Dobson, of the Jordan Harbor Peach Ranch, has made successful shipments of several hundred cases of peaches, and others have shipped pears and early apples.

Throught the refrigerator car and cargo inspection services of this branch of the Department of Agriculture, we will have complete data respecting the temperature and other conditions under which the fruit was carried until it reached the markets in Great Britain.

This information will be issued in the form of a bulletin for the guidance of growers who may wish to make shipments in future. The trail will be well blazed and it will be the fault of the shippers if they do not follow it successfully.

A recent bulletin makes the following announcement respecting the season's crop: "In Eastern Canada the peach crop has been very irregular, and quite conflicting reports have been received. As the crop approaches maturity and is being harvested, the general estimation would be that there is a medium to full crop, but light in certain varieties. The late peaches are even better than the earlier varieties. The Early Crawfords were better than usual. The Smock will be a medium crop. The Elbertas, however, are light. British Columbia reports a full crop of both early and late peaches."

It also contains this information of importance to shippers: "Many peach growers are shipping this year for the first time in peach boxes. It should be noted that, while the Inspection and Sale Act prescribed no name and addresses for the peach basket, the peach box must be marked the same as any other closed package. The inspectors are reporting a number of cases where peach boxes have not been properly marked."

The presence in the English market of Canadian peaches will present to the British public another aspect of our resources.

Toronto Girl's Task Well Done.

Some months ago it was announced that the talented young painter, Miss Edith P. Stevenson, whose studio is at Richmond Hill, near Toronto, had been commissioned to paint twelve of the judges of the State of Ohio for instalment of the new Court House erected at Youngstown, the capital of that prosperous state. The Vindicator of Youngstown, which is the second iron centre of America with Pittsburg in the lead, on Nov. 6th devoted a full page to the work of Miss Stevenson. In the course of the article it is stated: "Miss Stevenson has pleased all who have had the pleasure of inspecting the canvases by the artistic way in which she has handled difficult subjects of portraiture. Her wonderful talent is perhaps best seen in her marvelous reproductions of living likenesses of judges who have 'passed on' many years ago and of whom but the poorest daugguerotypes or photos are in existence. From the standpoint of art alone many of her present portraits are masterpieces of this class of painting aside from their value as likenesses."

With an Eye to the Future.

"It would probably take many generations of adversity to train Canadians into the far-seeing thriftiness of my people," once observed a Canadian of Scotch birth. "I remember a case of a Scotch woman who had been promised a new bonnet by a lady. Before she undertook the purchase, the lady called and asked the good woman:

"'Would you rather have a felt or a straw bonnet, Mrs. Carmichael?'

"'Weel,' responded Mrs. Carmichael, thoughtfully, 'I think I'll tak a strae ane. It'll maybe be a mouthfu' to the coo when I'm done wi' it'."

The Retort Courteous

"I'm looking for a breezy march," said the bandmaster in a Chestnut street music store the other day.

"How about the one dedicated to the Aero club?" the facetious clerk asked.

"I suppose it is written for wind instruments," the bandmaster countered.

"Well, the air is easy," the clerk shot back, and the interchange stopped.—Canadian Home Journal.

It is always advisable to select a brand of prosperity that you can stand.

FAMOUS ART DEALER

PHILANTHROPIC CAREER OF LATE SIR WILLIAM AGNEW.

Theft of the "Gainsborough Duchess" Is Recalled by Death of Great Politician, Art Lover and Litterateur in London—His Generosity and Ready Wit Did Much for Manchester Ship Canal Scheme.

At the advanced age of 85 Sir William Agnew, Bart., the distinguished art dealer and collector, has passed away at his London residence. The late baronet, whose benefactions were on a princely scale, took a prominent place alike in the political, artistic, and literary life of his time, and retired only a few years ago from the direction of the famous picture-dealing firm of Thomas Agnew & Sons, and the chairmanship of Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew & Co., proprietors of "Punch." Born at Manchester, he was the son of Mr. Thomas Agnew, who was mayor of Salford in the year of the Great Exhibition, 1851. Quite early in life young Agnew took a keen interest in politics, but it was not until comparatively late in life that he stood for Parliament. In 1880 he was elected for South-east Lancashire, and five years later he undertook to lead what was thought to be a forlorn hope in the Stretford Division, with the result that he headed the poll. At the Home Rule split he followed Mr. Gladstone, and lost his seat in consequence. An intimate friendship existed between Sir William and his chief, and the famous art dealer engineered an innocent conspiracy to smuggle a presentation portrait into the G.O.M.'s house on the occasion of his golden wedding. He also played a prominent part in the foundation of the National Liberal Club. But it

SIR WILLIAM AGNEW.

was in the world of art that he was best known to the end of his days. Sir William helped to make a success of the art collections at many exhibitions, notably the 1887 Manchester Exhibition, that at Melbourne in 1888, and that in Paris in 1900. By his exertions fifty pictures by deceased masters of the English School were sent to France on that occasion, and he himself lent several valuable works by Burne-Jones, an act of international courtesy which at a time of tension between the two nations was most valuable. One of the most sensational episodes in the world of art with which he was associated was the case of Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire." On May 6, 1876, he purchased the picture for £10,100, and 18 days later it disappeared, having been cut of its frame in the Agnew Gallery. Sir William offered a reward of £1,000 for its recovery, and there was an extraordinary crop of rumors regarding the cause of its disappearance. Twenty-five years later, in April, 1901, it was recovered, at great expense, in America, the personality of the thief remaining a mystery. In 1893 he presented to the National Gallery "The Harbor of Refuge," by Fred. Walker, A.R.A., whose genius he was one of the first to recognize, buying a picture from him in 1864 with compliments that quite overcame the artist. Sir William's philanthropy was carried out on a princely scale. For many years he maintained at his own expense a school for 100 poor children at Pendleton, Manchester, and he was on the board of several charitable institutions.

By his ready wit and financial help he did much to maintain public confidence in the great Manchester Ship Canal scheme. Sir William married in 1851, the eldest daughter of Mr. E. P. Kenworthy, of Manchester. He leaves a family of two daughters and four sons. He was created a baronet in 1895, and is succeeded in the title by Mr. George William Agnew, Liberal member for West Salford.

Henry VIII. and Puddings.

Bluff King Hal, otherwise Henry VIII. of England, was exceedingly fond of puddings. At one time he gave a certain Mrs. Cornwallis a house in Aldgate for herself and her heirs forever "in reward of fine puddings." In King Henry VIII.'s private accounts occur again and again entries of his rewards to different housewives for bringing him puddings. A typical instance runs thus: "Item. The same day paid to the wife that made the king podings at Hampton corte, vis. viijd." This would be about $1.75, but its value was much greater when the entry was made. This love for "fine puddings" explains much in the familiar rotund figure of King Hal.

Blind Student's Success.

William Sharp, a blind student at the Guildford Technical Institute, has secured first prize in an examination in advanced French, which also carries the Society of Arts first-class certificate. He answered the questions, which were read to him, on a Braille typewriter.

They were talking about beauty the other evening, when Miss Smith remarked, "Well, talk as you will, homely people are almost always unusually bright."

Miss Brown (sotto voice)—"The egotist."

Atlas suddenly began to show signs of weariness.

"I have just learned," he said, shifting the burden to the other shoulder, "that this globe I am holding up weighs 7,000,000,000 tons!"

Thus we see, despite the old maxim, that knowledge is not always power.—Chicago Tribune.

A BIG DISCOUNT SALE

For 10 days only we will sell the Following Lines at a Big Discount

FOR CASH ONLY

Men's & Boys' Clothing

Suits, regular $22.00 for 18.75
" " 18.00 for 15.90
" " 15.00 for 13.50
" " 12.50 for 10.75
" " 8.25 for 6.75
Boys' Suits, $2.90 up to 4.50
" Overcoats, regular 5.00 and 6.00 now $3.50 and $4.00

Men's Caps reg. .75c now 55c.
" 1.10 now 75c.

Underwear

Men's shirts and drawers 2.25 for 1.85
" " " 1.25 for .90
" " " 1.00 for .85
" " " .90 for .80
" " Fleece lined .85 for .75
Boys' Underwear, wool, .60 for .45
Ladies' Famous Hygeian Underwear regular 75c and 85c for 60c. and 70c.

We are making a discount of 10 per cent.on all Felt Shoes, Larrigans, Sheep Lined Mocassins

Men's Rubbers

Ironclad, Snagproof, regular $3.25 now..... $2.85
1 buckle Rubbers " 2.30 now..... 2.10
Blizzard Overshoes " 1.55 now..... 1.30
Buckle Overshoes of all kinds at 10% disccunt

FINE FOOTWEAR

Ladies' Shoes, 4.00 for 3.25
" " 3.75 for 3.00
" " 3.00 for 2.50
" " 2.50 for 2.00
" " 1.50 for 1.30

Men's Shoes reg 5.00 for 4.25
" " " 4.50 for 3.75
" " " 3.50 for 2.90
" " " 2.50 for 2.20

Boys' and Children's Shoes at the same discount.

Mitts and Gloves

Lined

Reindeer & Horsehide 95c.
Calfskin ..... 85c.
" double roll cuff 75c.

25% discount on all Mitts and Gloves

Dry Goods and Groceries

A discount of from 10% to 25%

Tea, regular 35c and 40c for 30c
Coffee .....25c for 20c
Baking Powder.....25c for 20c
Bakers Extracts . .35c for 20c
Peerless Vanilla.....25c for 20c
Perfect Gem Jam....25c 2 for 40c
Scotch Marmalade in 5 lb tins 65c
E. D. Smith's Jams in 5 lb tins regular 80c and 85c for 75c and 80c
Royal Crown and Golden West Soap reg 25c. 2 for 45c or 5 for 1.00

Ladies' and Misses' two and three buckle Overshoes, we are selling at 50c to 75c below regular price.

Child's Comfort Stockings and Rubbers, regular 1.25 now ..$1.00

Children's Leggings, 1.00 for 80c

Ladies' and Misses' Leggings regular 1.50 now 1.10

Boys' German Sox, reg 60c for 35c

Butter 25c. per lb. Eggs 35c. per doz. Dressed Poultry, 10c. to 15c. per lb Hides 5c. per lb.

FARM PRODUCE WILL BE ACCEPTED AS CASH. COME EARLY.

THE PIONEER STORE, CLIVE. - - Brereton & Wilson.

RED DEER STARTS LYING CAMPAIGN

In Frantic Effort to Boost Town the Grossest Lying is Being Resorted To.

Red Deer has got a publicity man to attend to its booming department, and there appears to be no doubt but that he will make good—until the outside world gets onto Red Deer's particular brand of lying.

The following letter is from a prominent Red Deer citizen.

Dear Sir,—Mr. Michener's explanation in the News of the 23rd states that it was made "on account of some misleading statements."

The explanation seems to contain more misleading statements than it could possibly have been written to correct.

The following are samples:—

"I was elected as a Conservative candidate with a free hand to exercise my best judgment in support of good government."

Mr. Michener received his nomination from the Conservatives as an Independent.

His campaign was run on Independent lines.

His majority, and more, was made up of votes of Liberals, foolish enough to be taken in by the fake.

The explanation states that he assumed leadership of the Conservative party, "to oppose machine and corrupt politics."

It would be edifying to know how this can be done at the head of either political party.

The explanation states that the leadership was assumed in order "to promote all the great educational, moral and material interests of this new Province."

Englewood, a locality somewhere in the country adjoining Red Deer, few know where, was put on the market some months ago. In order that lots could be sold to people who never saw Red Deer some Calgary papers printed a large collection of misstatements concerning the Town.

Among these were the following in substance.

"Nine lines of steel run out of Red Deer."

Whereas only one railroad, the C. & E., runs through the town.

"Owing to vast deposits of iron and coal in the vicinity of Red Deer the Town must in the near future become the Pittsburg of the West."

Whereas neither coal nor iron is known to exist anywhere near Red Deer in any quantity.

Shortly before the Calgary papers issued the misstatements, of which the two are fair samples, the News of Red Deer printed a letter from John T. Moore, President of the Alberta Central Railway, which stated in effect that "since it seemed an engineering impossibility for a railroad to get into Red Deer they would like to make some arrangements as to passengers getting into the Town."

An individual reiterated some or all of the misstatements to the Red Deer Board of Trade and was well received, though each and every man who heard him knew that his statements were incorrect.

I am convinced that Mr. Michener heard him and spoke of getting more sub-divisions on the market.

Only one reason is possible for publications and statements, that is, to get other people's money without giving value in return.

I submit, that no man in taking part in or countenancing such things can possibly be properly interested in the educational, moral and material interests of this or any other province.

Let us see how Mr. Michener stands with respect to these things so far as known.

He has had land adjoining Englewood laid out in lots.

He may have an interest in Englewood; in either case he stands to gain by one of the most brazen attempts to get possession of other people's money ever heard of—even in the western provinces of Canada where little else is thought of by a large part of the inhabitants of many towns.

Mr. Michener is interested in the publicity campaign being inaugurated here and which will no doubt be run largely by the Board of Trade or some of its members.

This is the Board of Trade mentioned above and which seemed so pleased with misstatements. At all events no one of its members objected so far as reported in the News.

The publicity campaign to which the town of Red Deer is expected to donate $1500 to aid in circulating, no doubt what the Board of Trade likes so well, is in the interests of a few real estate gamblers.

Signed C. C. Grant.

Red Deer is advertising limitless iron deposits in close proximity to the town. The party who got this lie up should be prepared to drop dead at any moment. We have read of certain persons in the same class with the Red Deer publicity man who passed in their checks over a good deal smaller lie. When the Red Deer publicity man mentioned those nine railways centering in that town he evidently counted the C. & E. one and the first spike of the Alberta Central the other eight.

The Farmers and the Government.

A thoroughly alive and active public opinion is the most important of any country's natural and national resources. The action of the farmers of this country, West and East, in arranging to have a large and representative deputation wait upon the Dominion Government at Ottawa next week is to be regarded by all thoughtful and patriotic Canadians as a good sign, giving evidence, as it does, of the existence of a live and alert interest in the public affairs of the country. Canada is not going to suffer from the increased interest of individuals in the political and economic questions upon whose right working out the national welfare and progress so largely depend.

The farmers are going to Ottawa to say what they think, and ask that the things which they consider should be done shall be done. There are several matters in regard to which they will lay their views before the government. The tariff, of course, will come up for discussion; and Parliament and the Government, representing all Canada as they do, and having to take all Canadian interests into account, will be looked to by the farmers of the Dominion at large to give due consideration to the utterances of their spokesmen. Special attention will also be claimed by what the representatives of the Western farmers will have to say in regard to the Hudson Bay railway and the terminal elevators.

The form in which the Hudson Bay Railway shall come into being is a matter in regard to which the people of Western Canada should have the deciding voice. That national undertaking is of vital necessity to the West, and the money for its construction is to come from the West. The Western spokesmen in the farmers' deputation at Ottawa next week will speak the practically unanimous convictions and desires of the whole Western Canadian people in regard to the Hudson Bay Railway. The West will be solid behind them. And the government should recognize that the West has the right to determine the status of this great and most necessary public service.

Still more emphatically, if that were possible, will the Western spokesmen in the deputation voice the mind of the farmers of all Western Canada in regard to the question of the necessity of the Dominion Government putting into operation a policy of publicly-owned terminal elevators. The Western Canadian farmers are entitled to have their desires in this respect carried out. They are the people who grow the grain; and they are, in justice, entitled to have it made sure and certain that their grain is not tampered with on its way to the British market. It stands proven that one of the most essential steps toward securing this is Government terminal elevators at the lake front.

When buying your Xmas chocolates you should look for the best. We have them. "Lowney's" in special Xmas packages.—McDermid Drug Co.

The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger from pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. B. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., says "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds. I have recommended it to my friends and they all agree with me." For sale by dealers everywhere.

Father.

And now who gets his meed of praise?
Father.
Who is it labors all his days?
Father.
Who always has to pinch and strive
To keep the family alive,
And sheds his hair at thirty-five?
Father.
Who always home his wages brings?
Father.
Who sees them flit for clothes and things?
Father.
Who sees them go for food and rent,
And never gets himself a cent
Except what he's already spent?
Father.
Whose hats two dollars cost, no more?
Father.
Who sees his wife blow in a score?
Father.
Who has to wear a saw-toothed shirt,
And collars which his thorax hurt,
So Ma can have her hobble-skirt?
Father.
Who goes to bed a weary wreck?
Father.
Who pulls the bed-clothes round his neck?
Father.
Who then is forced, though he may swear,
To rise and tiptoe down the stair
To see if "there's a burglar there?"
Father.

FARM AND TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

1. A quarter section with homestead improvements, good soil, eight miles from Lacombe, $8.00 per acre. Terms cash.

2. A quarter section, with recent homestead improvements, nine miles from Lacombe. $10.00 per acre, $6.00 down, balance on terms to suit purchaser, at 8 per cent.

3. A half section, 120 acres under cultivation, well fenced, fair buildings, one mile from railway station, $5500. $2500 cash, balance to suit, at 8 per cent.

4. A half section on good road direct to town, fenced, good soil, a half mile to school, seven miles to station. $15.00 per acre, reasonable terms to suit purchaser.

I have also a long list of farm and village properties for sale and to rent.

JAMES McNICOL,
Blackfalds

PEKIN PIONEER PICTURE PLAYS

Latest & Best Moving Pictures

Two Shows Every Night
Program Changed Mon., Wed. Fri.

Matinee Saturday December 17th, at 3.45
Adults 15c. Children 10c.

XMAS Presents FOR OLD & YOUNG

Look over our stock Toilet Sets from 3.00 to 15.00
Manicure Sets.....2.50 to 8.00
Perfumes and Cases.....25 to 8.00
Perfume Atomizers.....1.00 to 2.00
Hair Brushes.....25 to 5.00
Souvenirs of Lacombe.....35 to .50
Hand Bags, leather,.....60 to 10.00
Bibles, Church of England Prayer Books, Children's Xmas Books and the late copyrights.

We are pleased to show you all whether you buy or not.

The Alberta Drug Co., Lt
J. H. ROSE, Mgr. Phone 7

Your Christmas Box OF CHOCOLATES

for that young lady of yours, is now in. A splendid assortment to choose from.

XMAS DINNER

will be all the more enjoyable if your Fruits and Nuts are bought at our store.

GROCERIES, Quality Goods Only

PHONE 65 AGENTS: RED DEER LAUNDRY

A. J. McLAUGHLIN
BARNETT AVE. LACOMBE

The Leading Store **A. M. CAMPBELL** The Leading Store

Why you Should buy Your Xmas Gifts at this Store?

We have been planning for the Xmas Trade for months back and have taken extra pains in choosing goods which we think will just be what you are wanting. We consider it a pleasure to show our large assortment. **LET US HELP YOU CHOOSE.**

Novelties from the Small Ware Counter

Hand Bags—Imported Silk Knit with silk fringes in colors Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Red and Heliotrope. Price .....75c.

Ladies' Neckwear—A new shipment of the latest novelty collars and not very expensive at that price **35c.** and up, tucked Persian silk with lace trimmings.

Fancy Linens—Space will not permit us to enumerate all the different pieces, but we can show you the goods.

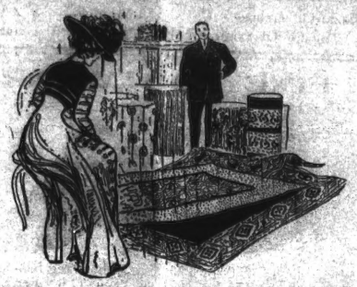
Fancy Waists and Belts

Suitable and Useful Xmas Novelties from the Hardware Department.

Our stock is larger and better than ever.

Knives, Shears, Silverwear Carving Sets
Carpet Sweepers Razor Strops

Durham Duplex Safety Razor that is no longer a hoe. It works like a common Razor but far excells anything yet put on the market. Call and see our lines. We can save you money in helping you choose your gifts.



Why Not Get a Useful Gift Rugs

This will beautify your home and will be useful as well as ornamental.

Smyrna Rug 6x3, in pretty colors and new designs Price $4.25

Velvet Pile Rug 6x3, in Persian design and pretty colorings, fringed ends. Price.....$7.00

Axminster Rug, size 6x3, in Red only, with Green and Navy design. Price.....$8.00

About 75% of the men

in merchantile and professional life owe something of their success to personal appearance, and personal appearance is largely a matter of Dress.

For the Xmas Season we have new styles that will catch the fancy of most men, and will make Xmas shopping easy.

Ties—In this particular line, all that is new in neckwear can be seen. Prices..... 25c. to 85c.

Collars and Shirts—We carry the W.G.R. Brand. This brand denotes comfort.

Footwear — The Invictus Shoes are well known and need no introduction.

Scarfs—We cary all kinds of knitted goods as well as silk in all the leading shades.

Novelties—Cuff Links, Tie Pins, Fancy Suspenders, etc.

GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900
REYNIER
GLOVES

ANNUAL MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.

Poor Attendance at the Meeting Held on Friday Evening.

About twenty ratepayers attended the annual meeting called to discuss town matters on Friday evening last. The mayor was in the chair, and after calling the meeting to order gave a concise resume of the work done by the council during the year. All the committees had performed the work under their care, and there was a substantial surplus to the credit of several of them. The town had kept well within its income, and this was due to the fact that no sidewalks were built out of current revenue. No more walks would be built by the town unless on the frontage tax plan. The electric light plant had been self-sustaining for the year, in fact (without allowing anything for depreciation) it is over $1000 to the good. This surplus will be written off for depreciation.

The chairmen of the various committees gave short accounts of the work performed, and no objections were raised by the ratepayers present. The members of the school board present were called on for a few remarks on the town's educational status. Mr. A. M. Macdonald said that some parties had suggested that another teacher should be engaged, as the work of the school was too heavy for the present staff of seven teachers. He was not in favor of this move, as the attendance did not warrant it. The school was receiving ten thousand dollars per year from the town and the government grant was about two thousand. Six thousand dollars was taken up for salaries; debentures accounted for four thousand and the balance was not more than sufficient to pay fuel and other expenses. He thought the school was in an efficient condition. An effort would be made to distribute the work in the high school grades among more teachers, which would relieve the pressure on the present teachers of these grades.

Inspector Thibaudeau thought the town should take a more liberal stand in connection with school matters. Other towns treated their schools more liberally. He did not think the value of the school should be computed in dollars and cents. Any money spent on education was money well spent.

Mr. Poole and others gave their opinion that the present staff was quite large enough to handle the enrollment without impairing efficiency of school.

Roman Catholic Children for Adoption.

The Roman Catholic Church steadfastly holds before her people the Virgin Mother, and in so doing all motherhood comes under her lustre. Five little children are in need of homes with Catholic mothers. Little Annie is dark, robust and just at the age when she must learn house-wifely thrift. She will be the reliance of some home when a good foster mother trains her. Charlie is a strapping lad of eleven, strong and fair. His mother is dead and he needs the strong guiding hand of a foster father. Under existing circumstances little Mike's mother (German) is quite unable to feed, clothe, educate and train a strong hungry boy of seven and a half. Mike is dark and rather good looking. He is splendid material and will make a good Canadian. Frank is four years old. His mother is dead. The lad is big for his age and fair. We are desirous of securing a good home for Frank at an early date. Then there is another Frank with brown hair and eyes, nine years of age. He has been a fish out of water for some time. If he finds a home in which he fits in naturally and assumes responsibilities, he should make good. These little children are heart hungry for real home life and real home love.

It will soon be Christmas. Let us hope that before the 25th of December each of these children will have not only a rosary of his own and her own, but a warm fireside and foster parents who will recognize and cultivate the beauty and strength of character, the industry, in short the gamut of possibility which exists in every normal minded and normal bodied child.

The Superintendent of Neglected Children, Edmonton, will be glad to give full particulars concerning these children to prospective foster parents.

MARRIED

HUGGINS-COLE—At the Presbyterian Manse on Wednesday, Nov. 30th, by the Rev. M. White, James Huggins of Stettler to Miss Jessie P. Cole of Palmer, Nebraska.

WELCH-RESKA—At the Presbyterian Manse on Thursday, Dec. 8th, by the Rev. M. White, B. D., Alson S. Welch of Stettler to Miss Millie Reska of Calgary.

A Waterman Fountain pen makes an ideal Xmas gift, $2.50 to $10.00.—The McDermid Drug Co.

Wrestling Match For Championship

Gus Collins and J. F. Ellison the Provincial Heavies, Will Meet Here Next Saturday.

Arrangements are completed for the greatest wrestling match ever held in Alberta. J. F. Ellison, of Cardston, a man with a big reputation in Southern Alberta, has challenged Gus. Collins, of Lacombe, who has a more than Provincial reputation, for a bout for the championship. Gus has accepted and the date fixed for the contest is Saturday next, 17th inst. in the Comet Theater. Both men are in splendid training and a good exhibition will be witnessed. There will be some high class preliminaries, a boxing match of five rounds and a wrestling match between Axel Boode and another swift Edmonton wrestler. This promises to be the greatest sporting tournament ever held in Lacombe.

Presbytery of Lacombe.

This Presbytery met in St. Andrew's Church, Lacombe, on Tuesday the 9th inst., Rev. Thos. Smith, moderator.

A hearty and unanimous call from Knox Church, Killam, addressed to Rev. Wm. Hamilton was laid upon the table. It was cordially sustained, and on being put into Mr. Hamilton's hands, was accepted. The induction was appointed to take place on Tuesday, 27th inst., when Rev. E. M. Gongan M. A. is to preach, Rev. K. C. McLeod, B. A. is to address the minister, and Rev. I. A. James to preside, induct and address the congregation.

The discussion on Union occupied a large part of the Presbytery's time. The leaders in the discussion were Messrs. Smith, M. Gongan and Hamilton. Almost, if not all the members present spoke, but the vote was deferred till the March meeting which is to be held in Wetaskiwin.

Xmas and New Year cards just to let distant friends know they are not forgotten. A large line to select from at—The McDermid Drug Co.

Penmanship

Our course in Penmanship will make a penman of the worst scribbler imaginable.

It will prove to you a life-long satisfaction.

Plan to start with the new term which opens Tuesday, January 3rd.

WRITE

GRAND TRUNK BUSINESS COLLEGE
EDMONTON
J. C. McTAVISH, Prin.

ROBIN HOOD FLOUR IS DIFFERENT

Our Money-Back Guarantee
Give Robin Hood Flour two fair trials. If you are not satisfied with it then, your grocer will give you back your money. What could be fairer? Will you try it?

AGENT
C. B. EGGEN
Railway St., Lacombe

To Poultry Men

Until Saturday evening, December 24th, 1910, we will pay the following prices:

For strictly No. 1	Turkeys	24c.	per lb.
" " "	Chickens	18c.	"
" " "	Fowl	16c.	"
" " "	Ducks	19c.	"
" " "	Geese	16c.	"

delivered at Calgary. Lower grades at current market prices.

Write us for circular on "The Best Method of Dressing Poultry.

P. BURNS & CO., Limited
Calgary, Alberta.

CHAMPIONSHIP

WRESTLING

J. F. ELLISON, of Cardston

AND

GUS COLLINS, Lacombe

Will contest the Championship of Alberta, at the

COMET THEATRE, LACOMBE

ON

Saturday Eve., December 17th

The Greatest Sporting Event Ever Held in Lacombe.

TWO GOOD PRELIMINARIES

OPENING OF TOYLAND

Come and see the Beautiful Things we are Showing for Xmas

SHOP EARLY AND HAVE FIRST CHOICE

Mrs. G. G. MOBLEY.